THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 8 JULY, 1837. [NO. 9409.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship *Malabar*, E. SOUTHWARD Commander, 687, Tons Register, has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.—Bombay, 8th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Barque *Scourfield*, 328 tons; CHALES S. EVANS Commander;—will sail on or before the 28th July. For passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the Office of,

GISBORNE, MENZIES and Co.
Rampart Row, 8th July 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail by the end of July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.
Rampart Row 8th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindlay's* Agency in London, without the address (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, [illegible] Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place Charing Cross, where they will be registered. [illegible]ay, 10th February, 1837.

INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON [illegible]R PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England, [illegible]mmediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street (next door to the India House)* [illegible]ecure the most prompt and speedy [illegible]d to the clearing [illegible]

[illegible]ublishing office of the "East India [illegible]olonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall [illegible]reet.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

[illegible]E OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY
TO THE
[illegible]NDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE,
[illegible]o. 5, LEADENHALL STREET:
MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES,

[illegible]FFICE, OR SUBSCRIPTION ROOM, of [illegible]eneral Agency, for the purpose of granting assistance to OFFICERS in the HONBLE. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICE, is established at [illegible]Leadenhall Street.

[illegible]usiness of this Office is conducted by MR. EDWARD DODWELL, (late Chief Clerk in the Civil and Military Department at the East India House), and by [illegible]MES S. MILES (late Assistant to MR. DODWELL in the above Department), who have quitted the Company's service, agreeably to the plan of Reduction consequent on the altered circumstances of the Company.

[illegible]DODWELL having been thirty years, and Mr. MILES [illegible]ears, in the Office of the Auditor of India Accounts of the Hon. Company's Home Establishment, [illegible]s became conversant with the rules and regulations of the Military and Civil Services, their Office (under the name of DODWELL and MILES) will be found an easy medium through which annual Subscribers of one pound, may obtain accurate information on the following points.

1. The names of all CIVIL SERVANTS retired on the ANNUITY FUNDS from the three Presidencies, with the [illegible]f admissiou thereto.
2. The names of the Civil Servants in the receipt of [illegible]TEE ALLOWANCE.
3. The names of OFFICERS on the OFF-RECKONING [illegible]s at the three Presidencies, with those who stand [illegible]n Succession to the Off-Reckonings, with amount of [illegible]CHARES of Off-Reckonings in any one year, from [illegible]te of their first institution.
4. FURLOUGH PAY due to Officers, according to their [illegible]ficates received from India.
5. RETIRED PAY, and CIVIL PENSIONS.
6. ALL CASUALTIES, whether Civil or Military, Promotions, Retirements, Removals, Posting to Regiments, and [illegible]ppointments, of Civil Stations in India.
7. REGULATIONS respecting the Bengal Madras, and [illegible]ombay Military Funds, without amount of Monthly [illegible]ppages on account thereof.
8. REGULATIONS respecting FAMILY REMITTANCES and [illegible]annual amount allowed by each Officer, and to whom [illegible]yable in England, according to the Rolls received from [illegible]dia.
9. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
10. PASSAGES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
11. BAGGAGE SHIPPED AND CLEARED.
12. ADDRESSES OF CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

Messrs DODWELL and MILES will assist through the [illegible]ms of the Court, WRITERS, CADETS and ASSISTANT [illegible]RGENS, proceeding to India. They will also supply [illegible]ms of application, and conduct any correspondence [illegible]th the Court, connected with the interests of the Company's Civil or Military Servants.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
[illegible]blished Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We [illegible]by no means prepared for so much original matter [illegible]much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It [illegible]nely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for [illegible]and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body [illegible]Indian empire, to whom this journal must be in[illegible]e. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London.*

"Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and our wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas. Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 28th July 1837, receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds or Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. Dutch, equal of 328 English pounds each, for the use of the Government for the yera

1013
1837 | 38

The Tender should specify the rate per Toond.

The quality of the Tobacco should be as ollows :—

Gallee growth	2000
Pattanom Ditto	2000
Toonds	4000

The Tobacco should be good and Merchantable.

The Tobacco to be delivered from the 30th Pretassie 1813 to the 20th Pungoony 14th October 1837 31st March 1013 at the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and 1838 Porcat.

The Contractor will be required to give competent securities for the due fulfilment of his en[illegible]

It will be necessary to produce the Securities before the deed of Contract is executed, after the signing of which, one half of the value of the whole quantity deliverable will be paid in advance and the remainder after the whole quantity shall have been delivered, deducting the advance.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે — ફેબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઢુઢીનો દેવાંન ૪૦૦૦ તુનદ•અથવા•ગાંરાડી•જાફનાં તંબાકુની•તે•દર•એફ ૩૦૦ દય•રતલની• તેનાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજી•રતલ•બરાબર•ની•શપ લાજ•વીશેનાં•મોફોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•તારીખ ૨૮ મી•જુલાજ ૧૮૩૭ શુધી•લેશે•તે• તેજ•ગામની•શરફારનાં•ફામ• શારૂ• શને ૧૦૧૩

૧૮૩૭ | ૩૮ નાં•વરશ•શારૂ•જોજએચ•તે• પરપોજલમો•દર•એફ•તુનદનો•ભાવ•લખવો તંબાકુનો•જહો•ફોઠલ•ફફોઆ•પરમાંણે• જોજએચ *

ગાલીનો•પાફેલો•••••••૨૦૦૦
પાતેનમનો•પાફેલો•••••૨૦૦૦

તુનદ•••૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ•શારો•તથા•વેપાર•ફરવા•લાએફનો તંબાકુ•તારીખ ૩૦ મી•પરીતાશી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારીખ ૧૪ મી•અફટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને•દીવશથી•આપવાને•શરુ•ફરવુ•તે•તારીખ ૨૦ પનગ્રુરી•શને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•શંધો• ફુજલાન•તથા•પોરફાટની•શરફારી•વખારમો•પોફોચાડી•આપવો *

તે•ફંટરાફટરે•પોતાનુ•ફંટરાફટ•પુરૂ•ફરી આપવા•શારૂ•શારા•લાએફ•જમીનો•આપવા•તે•જેફો • શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરમો•તેટલાની• મીલફત•ધરાવતા•ફોએ•તેવા•આપવા *

જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•ફાએદો•થાશે•તેનુ • ફજુલ•ફીધામો•આવશે•તથા•ફંટરાફટરે•પોતે•અથવા•પોતાની•વતી•પોતાનાં•વફીલને શતા•આપી•શ્રી•તરીવેનદરંમમો•દેવાંન•ફચેરીમો•મોફલવો•જે•તે•શરફારને•તે•ફંટરાફટ•વીશેનુ•લખત•ફરી•આપે *

જમીનો•ફજુલતનાંમુ•ફીધો•અગાઉ•હાજર•ફરવાની•અગાતફે•તથા • શફી • થાએ આ•પફી•બધા•માલનો•અરધો•અવેજ • અગાઉથી•આપશે•ને•બાકીનો•અરધો•અવેજ માલ•બધો•પોફોચાડેઆ•પફી•આપશે *

પરપોજલો•લેવા • શારૂ • જે•દાફાડો•ઠેરવે ફોછે•તેને•ખીજે•દીવશે•ફજુર•ફચેરીમો• જે•લોફોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે • તેફોને•અથવા•તેનાંઆની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં•આડતીઆઓને•તાંફાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તેનાં દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•થણે•ફાએદો•થશે•ને•તે•જો•ફજુલતમો•આવશે•તો•તેનુ•ફજુલ•ફરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં દર•રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચફરમ•પરમાંણે•આપશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરતાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનફોર•ની•શરફારનાં•ફામ•શાછે•તથા•જાફનાંનાં•તંબાકુની•શપલાજનુછે

(શફી) આર—રનગારાવ•ઢુઢીનો•દેવાંન શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ ફજુર•ફચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી•નફલ)

જોંન•મારફીફ

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until the 10th day of August next.

The Cardamoms will not be separated in Classes as formerly, the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity not less than one hundred Candies; the Cardamoms in Store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered packed in double Mat Robins and shipped at the expense of Government as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rupees per Candy. on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs. per Candy. on the Pepper will be require[illegible] 25 days after the tenders are accepted if fr[illegible]

former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the Contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * " will be received until the abovementioned date when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer if approved of, accepted.

JOHN MORPHEW,
Comml. Agent to the Travancore Government.
Coml. Office Alleppey, 31*st May,* 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed [illegible] High ness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs & Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely :—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" Kyancolum	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums & Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2*d June,* 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે•હજાર•કુમબ•શ્રી•સુમબજનાં મીઠાંની•તે•દર•એફ•કુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવેનફોરનાં•ફરાઓની•શપલાજ•વીશે•ફેબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઢુઢીનો દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શને ૧૮૩૭ શુધી•મોફોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•લેશે•તે• તેજ• શરફારનાં•ફામ•શારુ•જોજએચ *

એ•બધો•માલ•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ• ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•ફોઠલ•ફફેલે•બંદરે•પોફોચાડી•આપવો *

શ્રી•આલપજ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
સુનામબોમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
કીઆનફોલંમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
માનાફોદમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
કુજલાન•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ

જુમલે ૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો•લેવા•શારુ•જે•દાફાડો • ઠરવે ઓછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•ફજુર•ફચેરીમો• જે•લોફોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે•તેફોને•અથવા•તેનાંઆની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં•આડતીઆઓને•તાંફાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તેનાં દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•થણે•ફાએદો•થશે•ને•તે•જો•ફજુલતમો•આવશે•તો•તેનુ•ફજુલ•ફરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં દર•રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચફરમ•પરમાંણે•આપશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરતાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનફોર•ની•શરફારનાં•ફામ•શાછે•તથા•જાફનાંનાં•તંબાકુની•શપલાજનુછે

(શફી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઢુઢીનો•દેવાંન શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ ફજુર•ફચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી•નફલ)

જોંન•મારફીફ

તરાવેનફોરની•એલચી•તથા•મરી ફેઠલ•શફી•ફરનારને•શતા•આપીછે•જે•તે રાવેનફોરની•એલચી•તથા•મરી•ફોનુફા• મોશમનાં•પાફની•વીશે•પરપોજલો•તા• ૧૦ મી•આવતા•આગશટ•મફીનાંની•શ્રુધી•લેવાં

એલચી•અગાઉ•પરમાંણે•વીનવા•દશે•નફી તથા•તે•બધો•આખો•જઠો•અથવા•તેમોની• ઓછામો•ઓઢી•શી•ખાંડી•શ્રુધીનાં•પરપોજલો•લેશે—એલચીનુ•દાશતાંન•ફાલમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી•વધારેછે•તે•દર•ખાંડી•એફનાં• અંગરેજી•રતલ ૬૦૦ પરમાંણે•ગનવા•તે•એલચી શરેશતા•પરમાંણે•શરફારનાં•ખરચથી•તે•બે વડી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•વાંફાંણપર•ચફડાવી• આપેઆમો•આવશે *

મરીનો•જહો•ધારેઆ•પરમાંણે • આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થાશે•તે•દર•એફ•ખાંડી ૫૦૦ અંગરેજી•રતલની•ગનવી•તેજી•એલચી • પરમાંણે•શરફારનાં•ખરચથી•બેવડી•શાદરી મો•મુડા•બાંધી•વાંફાંણપર•ચફડાવી• આપે આમો•આવશે *

દર•ખાંડીએ•ફંટરાફટરે•એલચી•ઉપર•રુપીઆ ૧૫૦ તથા•મરીની•દર•ખાંડીએ•રુપીઆ ૧૦ અનામત•આપવા•જોજએચ•તે•જે•

દુર•ગામનુ•ઝંટરાઝટ•ફોએ•તો•ઝંટરાઝટ • ઝળુલ•થઆ•પછી ૨૫ દાહાડામો•આપવા • તથા•આલપછનુ.જે.લોઝોનુ•ફશે•તેને•આઠ• દાહાડામો•આપવા•તે•જે•એલચી•તા• ૩૧ મી જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી•તથા•મરી•તારીખ ૨૦ મી•એ ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી•નડી•લઇજશે•તો• તે•અનામત•રાખેલા•રુપીઆ•ગ્રુનેગારીમો• જશે•તથા•તે•ઝંતરાઝટ•રદ•તથા•બાતલ•થશે

એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•લીધા•પછી • તેનો•જોખંમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેહેશે ❀

માલનો•નમુનો•તથા•ઝાંઝ•વધારે•પરપુછ ઝરવી•ફોએતો•ફેદલ•શઢી•ઝરનારને • મલે આથી•અથવા.લખી•મોઝલેઆથી•માલુમ•થશે

પરપોજલમો•જે•ભાવ•લખવો•તે•અંખરે• લખવો•તથા•તેનાં•શરનામાં•ઉપર•એમ•લ ખવુ•જે•ઝેમલેઆલંમ.શ્રી• તરાવેનઝોરનાં • રાજનાં•ઉઢીનાં•દેવાંન • તે •બંધ•લાખાતો ઝરવો•અને•જે•વીશેનુ•પરપોજલ•ફોએ•તે• લખવુ•તેમો•એલચી•અથવા•મરી•તે• શર નામાં•ઉપર•લખવુ•તે•તારીખ ૧૦ મી•આ ગશટ ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરીવેનદ રમની•ફજુર•ઝચેરીમો•જેઝોઇ•લોઝોએ•પર પોજલ•ઝીધા•ફશે•તેનાંઓને•તાંફાં•આવવા ની•છુટછે•તાંફાં•તેફોનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે • ને•જેનો•ભાવ•વધારે•ફશે•તે•જે•ઝળુલ•ઝર વામો•આવશે•તો•તેનુ•પરપોજલ • ઝળુલ• થાશે ❀

જોન•મારશ્ટીઉ

તરાવેનઝોરની•શરઝારનો•વેપાર ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ ❀

વેપાર•ખાતાંની•આજ્ઞીશ•શ્રી•આલપઇ

તા• ૩૧ મી•મે ૧૮૩૭ ❀

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of th[illegible] undermentioned Articles for the use of t[illegible] Travancore Government, [illegible] the acting Dewan of His ous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10....Do.....Do.....Do.
Sugar 200..Do. of 500 Do.....Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next ; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed " Tenders for the supply of******* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(Atrue Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—ફેદલ•ઝફેલી•જીનશોની•શરુલાઇ વીશે•ઝેમલેઆલંમ • શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરનાંરા જાનો•ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગા શટ•શીને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી•ઓફોરબંધ•પરપોજે લો•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરની•શરઝારના. ઝાંમ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ•જેનાં• પરપોજલથી•ઝા એદો•થશે•તેનુ•ઝળુલ•ઝરશે ❀

થુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એઝ•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ગનધઝ ૧૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એઝ • અંગરેજી• ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એઝ•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની ❀

તે•જીનશો•શ્રી•આલપઇ•અથવા • શ્રી • તરીવેનદરંમમો•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•હીશેમબર આવતા•મઢીનાંની•શ્રુધી•પોફોચાડી•આપ વી•તેનાં•નાંણાં•દર•એઝ•રુપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ ઝરમ•પરમાંણે•ગનેઆમો•આવશે ❀

પરપોજલો•લેવા• શાકૂ • જે•દાહાડો•ઠેરવે ઓછે•તેને•બીજે•હીવશે•ફજુર•ઝચેરીમો • જે•લોઝોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•ફશે • તેફો ને • અથવા• તેનાંઓની•તરઝથી•તેનાંનાં • આડતીઆઓને•તાંફાં• આવવાને • રજાછે• તેનાંનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે ❀

પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરની•શરઝારનાં•ઝાંમ•શા કુછે•તથા•ઝલાંની•શપલાઇનુછે ❀

(શઢી) આર—રનગારાવ
ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન

શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરમો•ની•તરાવેનદરમ
ફજુર•ઝચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નઝલ)
જોન•મારશ્ટીઉ

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Nowrojee Heerjee*, formerly residing at Vurrachee Gaddee, near Musjed Bunder, without the fort of Bombay and now a prisoner in the Bombay Goal for debt, hath filed a Petition paying for the benefit of the Act 9. Geo : IV. Chap. 73. together with an assignment of his Estate and Effects in my Office.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office Fort, Bombay
this 5th day of July, 1837.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that two Ship's Boats (English) have been lying unclaimed at Matoonga since the storm of the 15th ultimo, and also a Mast at Malabar Point.---Bombay, 7th July 1837.

E. E. ELLIOT.
Act. Senior Magt. of Police.

TENDERS will be received until Monday, the 10th instant at the office of *Messrs. William Nicol and Co.* from parties willing to contract to float the Ship *Mary Dugdale*, as she now lies off Tank Bunder and to place her on the hard near Mazagon Dock.

Further particulars will be learned at the office of Messrs W. Nicol and Co.---Rampart Row, 8th July, 1837.

આવતા•શોમવારે•તારીખ ૧૦ મી•ચાલ તા•મઢીનાંની•શ્રુધી•મીશીઅરશ•વીલીઅ મ•નીઝલ•તથા•ફ્રુમપનીની•આજ્ઞીશમો• રખોજલો•વાંફાંણ•મેરી•દગાદેલ•જે•ફોલમો ટાંઝનાં•બંદરમોજે•તેને•તાંથી • તરતુ•ઝ મજરીમાંની•શીટી•આગાલનો•ધારા• એ•વીશેની•ચોઝશ•ખબર•મીશીઅરશ• વીલીઅમ•નીઝલ•તથા•ફ્રુમપનીની•આજ્ઞી શમો•ગીઆથી•માલુમ•થશે ❀

ફોટેફોટ—તા• ૮ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for the supply of one Thousand five hundred Coombs of Bombay Salt at the rate of 77 Cochin parahs per Coomb, for the use of the Cochin Government, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin until the 30th August next, and the most advantageous offer accompanied by a security for the due fulfilment of the same will be accepted. Tenders will be opened in this office on the 1st of September next, when either the parties making the tenders or their agents must be present.—

The Salt to be delivered at Muttoncherry in Cochin by the 30th of December next, when payment for the same will be made.

The Sea Custom duty at Cochin on the above quantity and expenses for landing the same will be paid by the Cochin Government.

T. VENCATA SOOBIA, *Dewan.*
Ernacollum in Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry, 5th June, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry	in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.	18 ℔ doz.
Blackburns Madeira...	" 3 " "	25 "
Aubriets Champagne..	" 3 " "	45 "
Tinto Madeira		20 "
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825	in 3 doz. Cases	35 "
Hock Rudechumer " 1825	"	35 "
Pale Champagne Brandy	in 3 dozen Cases	18 "

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour	Rs 12 ℔ dozen in 1 doz. Cases
Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac	Rs 10 " "

Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds. Rs 320 ℔ Hhd.
Do....." Quarter Casks 160 "

TO be sold this day July, 8th at 11 A. M. by public auction at the Godowns of Messrs. D. GIBB AND Co. Dady's Building about 160 Bags Siam Sugar landed from the " *Hero*," from Singapore on account of those concerned.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart, and Co., London, in convenient sets, at 1*s.* 11½*d.* 30 days' sight, may be had of

MEGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
Bombay, 3d July, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy at noon on Saturday next the 15th instant from persons willing to provide a passage for the underment oned individuals viz.

From 60 to 70 Europeans Seamen and Stokers of the E. I. C. Steam Ships *Berenice*, and *Atalanta*. } To England.

Terms and conditions will be made known on application at this office.

CHARLES MALCOLM,
Rear Admiral Supt. I. N.

Supt. Office, Bombay, 7th July 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next the 12th Instant, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will submit for sale by public auction, at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned Goods viz., an Invoice of Fancy and Plain Stationery, the former consisting of Embossed Paper of assorted patterns. Embossed Boards, Embossed Medallions, and Portraits ; the latter consisting of Foolscap, Letter, Thin Post, Blotting Paper &c. a quantity of Madapollams, Shirting and Jaconets, a quantity of Woollen Stockings and Socks, Woollen Red Night Caps, Drab Hats, New Pistols with Percussion and Flint locks, Books, French Liqueur Cases, Skins of Morocco Leather, Children's Shoes, Sets of Burmese Lacquered Boxes (3 in a set) and Trays, superior Manilla Cigars, Eau de Colo ne, Garden Seeds, Cases of Crown Glass, Common Cutlery, Kegs of White and Green Paint, Plain Glass Ware, consisting of Claret, Wine and Liqueur Glass, Quart and Pint Decanters &c., Kegs of Pickled Tongues, an Invoice of fresh Hams, Bacon and Pig's Cheeks, just imported, a Barrel of cabin Biscuit, a quantity of Windsor Soap, a Key Bugle by a first-rate London Maker, also several lots of Music A New Double Barrel'd Rifle Gun, made to order by " *Spencer*" with back action stop locks, spare screws, springs &c. complete and of the best materiel and well worthy the notice of Sporting Gentlemen.

AT NOON.

1 Butt Pale Sherry, 14 Hogsheads Bass' Beer and a large quantity of Chateau Mar-

[redacted]

FOR SALE.—At the Godow[illegible] undersigned. A highly finished Detonating Copper Cap double barrelled Gun, by Joseph Manton.

Do. Do. Do. single Do. by John Manton and Son.

Two Do. Do. Copper Tube double Do. by Do.

In Mahogany cases completely furnished.

GREY, PARLANE and Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, J. Cockburn and Co's. Pale Sherry of the usual superior quality ; —also, superior Port in quarts and pints, from the same house.

GREY, PARLANE and Co.
Bombay, 8th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.—*Ind* and *Smith's* Beer of superior quality just imported, price 60 Rs. per Cask,—apply at the Godowns of,

GREY, PARLANE and Co.
Bombay, 8th July, 1837.

ON Sale, a few best finished double barrelled Guns, with Apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, from Mr. Chas. Moore, of St. James's Street, London, Price Rs. 500 each, for Cash. Apply to *Curnumund Sadaseejee*, at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*

C. S. has also for sale, a few copper Tubes, at Rs. 20 per Mille.—Bombay, 8th July, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES, AND Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 450 ℔ butt, also a few pipes of Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at ~~Rs~~ 500 ℔ pipe.—Terms, Cash. —Bombay, 8th July, 1837.

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse laine* of Bordeaux :

		Rs
LABORIE' Cos.	few dozen Pints	9
	and do. Quarts	15
Chateau Guyonnet do. do		10

Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen of each kind. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 8th July, 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 1st July, 1837.

NEILGHERRIES.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Administrator, that *J. Ryan*, will sell by public auction, on the premises, at Ootacamund, on Thursday, the 3d August next, at 1 P. M. the desirable and substantial residence with extensive outhouses, belonging to the Estate of the late *Sir J. Home, Baronet* ; and immediately after the furniture &c. on the premises.

TERMS.—*Ten per Cent.* of the purchase money to be paid on the premises by the purchaser, on the house being knocked down (or within 3 days to the auctioneer should the sum brought to the sale fall short of the requisite amount), and the residue within one month, unless the purchaser consents to sign a Mortgage bond, in which Case he will be allowed to pay it by twelve Monthly instalments ; in default of payment however in either case, the sum originally deposited (10 per cent.) will be forfeited, and the premises resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser, who will be held responsible for all deficiencies arising from such a resale, including commission, and will likewise forfeit all advantages therefrom.—Possession to be given on the full payment of the purchase money, or on the purchaser's singing the Bond.

All goods will be at the risk of the purchasers from the time of sale and such as remain *three days beyond the first* issu[illegible] pay next following the sale, will be res[illegible] similar public sale ; the first purcha[illegible] ing held liable for any loss as above, [illegible] forfeit any advantage.

JOHN RYAN,—*Auct[illegible]*
Ootacamund, 19th. June, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that [illegible] *boye*, the widow of *Ammerchund Chustoorchund*, having agreed to purc[illegible] House, with it's ground belonging to [illegible] tree *Damother Pandoorungjee*, situated [illegible] out the Town Walls of Bombay ne[illegible] Nuggindass Bungaloe in the Oart [illegible] Woomrowlee, any person, or persons [illegible] ing any Claim or demand whatsoev[illegible] way of Mortgage or inheritable right [illegible] she, or they, are hereby requested to [illegible] known the same to Chinnaboye the [illegible] of Ammerchund Chustoorchund, in [illegible] waddy, within fourteen days from [illegible] otherwise they will [illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] ધર•અઝ•ખતરા•દામોધર•પાંડુરંગજી• થી•વેચાતુ•લેવાનુ•શાટું•ઝીધુંછે•તે•શ્રી ફારફોટ•નગીનદાશનો•બંગલો•આગલ મરોલી•વાડીમોજે—એ•ઉપર•ફરએ અથવા•લોઝોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વાર રીતનો•દાવો•પોયતો•ફોએતો•આજથી• ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•ચીનાબાઇ•તે•અમર ઝશતુરચંદની•વીઢવાને•નવી•વાડીમો• ર•ઝરે•મુદતપછી•ફોજનો•દાવો•ઝળુલ• નડી—તા• ૭ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Mato[illegible] rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Ha[illegible]

A house at Breach Candy. Apply [illegible] *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

GENERAL ORDERS

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 29th June, 1837.

No. 313.—The following copy of a Letter from the [illegible] norable the Court of Directors, to the address of the [illegible] vernor General of India in Council, dated the 11th Jan[illegible] ry 1837, is published for general information :

Financial Department.
No. 1 of 1837.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

We have to inform you, that the rate of Exchange [illegible] Bills to be drawn in the Official year 1837 [illegible] 8, in [illegible] rep[illegible] ment of advances to His Majesty's service in the [illegible] East [illegible] dies has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lor[illegible] Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at two Shilling[illegible] and one half Penny, (2*s.* ½*d.*) the Sicca Rupee, or [illegible] 1*s.* 11*d.* the Company's Rupee.

London, 11th January 1837. We are &c. (Signed) J. R. CARNAC, &c. Court of Directors.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1837.

No. 314.—Assistant Surgeon Brown, Storekeeper of the European General Hospital, is appointed to the charge of that Hospital during the absence of Surgeon Henderson on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1837.

No. 315.—Captain J. Cooper, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 4th July, 1837.

No. 316.—With reference to the General Order, No. 320, dated the 17th July 1834, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 8th of February 1837.

Referring to the Order given in our Military dispatch of the 20th February 1834, on the subject of Remittances by Officers for the benefit of their families or relatives in England, we have resolved that the amount which may be remitted under like circumstances and with the like restrictions by Major Generals or Brigadier Generals serving in India, be fixed at £400 per annum.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1837.

No. 317.—Second Lieutenant Hill of the Engineers, is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence to the 31st July.

No. 318 —Lieutenant Colonel C. Evans assumed command of the Troops at Sattara, on the 15th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Coun[illegible]
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1837.

No. 57.—Captain Simpson, Indian Naval Store Ke[illegible]

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is allowed leave of absence to the Deccan for one month on private affairs, the duties of his Office being conducted by his Deputy during his absence.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut-Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit captain Walter Scott, superintendent of public works in Khandesh, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs, for a period of one month from the 1st proximo, under the provisions of the Government order of the 2nd June 1834.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1837.

Mr. Assistant surgeon Mackenzie has been appointed to officiate as assistant resident in the Persian Gulf from the 2nd May 1836, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1837.

Captain J. Outram, political agent in the Mahee Caunta, is permitted to visit the presidency, with leave of absence for 20 days.

Lieutenant colonel Ovans assumed charge of Sattara residency, on the 15th instance.

Bombay Castle, 5th July, 1837.

Mr. J. Vibart, is appointed acting agent for the Right Honorable the Governor at Surat.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the Reverend T. Ward, A. M. junior presidency and garrison chaplain, leave to proceed to the Deccan, for a period of one month, from the 1st instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1837.

Mr. H. P. Malet is appointed acting second assistant to the principal collector of Poona from the 6th to the 23rd of January last.

Bombay, Castle, 4th July, 1837.

Mr. T. C Loughnan, is appointed an assistant to the principal collector of Surat, to be employed under the orders of the sub-collector of Broach.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1837.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, to act as second assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, from the date of Mr. J. Webb's appointment to act as assistant judge at that station.

Mr. T. Ogilvie, to be assistant to the collector of Candeish, and to act as third assistant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Castle, 1st July 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following temporary appointments.

Mr. William Simson, to be acting judge and session judge of Surat.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, to take temporary charge of the office of judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. Courtney, to be acting assistant judge and session judge for the detached station of Broach.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1837.

Mr. A. Hon[illegible]by is re-appointed to act as assistant judge and [illegible]ge of Ahmednuggur, for the detached station [illegible]is allowed an extension of the leave granted [illegible]h of May last, for fifteen days.

[illegible] the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND. *Actg Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

notified, that with the exception of letters [illegible]ressed, all that have been received at this [illegible]smission to England between the 10th June [illegible]uly, both inclusive, were dispatched by the [illegible]' to Liverpool on the 3rd July 1837.

F. BOURCHIER. *Post Master General.*
[illegible]1837.

[illegible]MORANDUM.

[illegible]OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

[illegible]ed up to the [illegible]t.....Chests 1,085

MALWA.

[illegible]ed up to the [illegible].....Chests 18,837

IMPORTED.

[illegible] November 1836
[illegible] ultimo.....Chests 19,703
[illegible]he 28th ultimo
[illegible]nstant..... none.
Chests 19,703

EXPORTED.

[illegible] November 1836
[illegible] ultimo.....Chests 17,336
[illegible]e 28th ultimo
[illegible]nstant..... 199
Chests 17,535

J. TAYLOR,
[illegible]July 1837. *Opium Agent.*

[illegible]RANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

[illegible]ngs of a Monthly Meeting of the Bombay [illegible] the Royal Asiatic Society held at Bombay in [illegible]s Rooms on Wednesday the 28th June 1837.

[illegible]d John Wilson D. D. President in the Chair.
[illegible]t, and J. M. Davies, Esqr. having been bal[illegible]e duly elected Members of the Society.

Proposed as Member.

[illegible]eo Robinson I. N. by Captain Wilson I. N.
[illegible]y Lieut. Carless I. N.

[illegible]letter from S. Fraser Esqr. resigning the office [illegible] to the Society the duties of which, owing to [illegible] his health he cannot at present perform.

[illegible]ty while accepting Mr. Frasers resignation [illegible]xpress their sympathy with him in his present [illegible]ices, and their gratitude for his past services.

[illegible]ire having been circulated to the Members rela[illegible]e election of a successor to Mr. Fraser, it was [illegible]usly resolved that intimation to this effect should [illegible], and a Secretary elected at the next Monthly [illegible].

[illegible]ollowing donations were then made to the Society.

By Col. Sykes.

[illegible] papers published by different Societies in En[illegible].

[illegible]and Tenures in the Dukhun."

[illegible]eological Remarks an a portion of the Dukhun.'

[illegible]On the Quails and Hemipodii of India."

[illegible] Royal Astronomical Society of London.

[illegible]n vol. of its Memoirs.

[illegible] the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

[illegible] Copy of "*Ammien Marcellen*" 3 vols.—and.

[illegible] A French *Edition of Histoire du Commerce.*

[illegible] By Lt. T. Postans through W. H. Wathen, Esq.

[illegible] A M. S. Translation of a sketch of the History of [illegible]indh which it was agreed should be transmitted to the [illegible]Oriental Translation committee for their examination, [illegible]nd if approved by them forwarded to London to the [illegible]Oriental Translation Fund.

[illegible]Extracts of a communication from P. B. Lord Esq. [illegible]ddressed to R. H. Kennedy Esq, and communicated [illegible] Dr. Smyttan, are read.

[illegible]fter a shoking descriptson of the moral state of the [illegible]ulation of Sindh, the writer proceeds,—"Their poli[illegible]l state may with equal certainly be inferred from ano[illegible] fact. We have now visited three courts, Haiderā[illegible]. Khairpūr and Ahmadpūr; at all three the wazers [illegible]re foreigners, and at two out of the three, traitors, who [illegible] earned their present rank by betraying their former mas[illegible]s. And now as I have got into the historical style, history, [illegible]ccording to a great authority, being Philosophy that *teacheth by example*, let me give you a specimen of Sindhian ideas of internal policy as connected with the formation of roads. A couple of days before starting from Shikapur we inquired of our Mehmander whether there was not a direct road to Multame Chachur—a village on the Indus where we had ordered our boats to meet us. 'No' was the 'reply, but I'll send three men tomorrow and have one made for you.' The line of road which he thus politely volunteered to have made by three men in a day was not less than nineteen English miles in length! But perhaps the less we say of road making the better at least until the Agra rail road comes into operation.

"The Country we have hitherr to passed through has not been of much interest in a Geological point of view. The Indas, from the sea to where it receives the waters of the Panchuad, cut through scarce any thing but its own alluvial plain, except at Jark where a line of sandstone hills from the west descends on its bed at Haiderabad where limestone forming the rock on which that Town is built occurs at a short distance from, and nearly parallel to it on the East at Selewun where a spar descending from the Hala range on the west exhibits calcareous limestone with numerous imbedded hills; and finally at Rori, where a small chain commencing on the S. E. towards the Jayasalmer desert in low sand hills gradually acquires greater consistency as it advances N. W. presents claystone shell limestone with imbedded nodules of flint in the vicinity of Diji and finally terminates in an isolated hill composed almost solely of the last ingredient occupying the centre of the river opposite Rari and forming the base on which is built the celebrated fort of Bakhar.

"In the Zoological line we have been more fortunate, and I hope between specimens and drawings to be able to give a tolerable good idea of (more particularly) the fishes and birds to be met with on our route. It is unfortunate that we are none of us sportsmen, as we are consequently obliged to trust for specimens in a great measure to our Sindhian guard, who seldom fire at a bird until they can get their gun so near as almost to blow it to pieces.

"Of Botany I know little (at least beyond the general principles.) Fortunately the science in this country is no great loser by my ignorance, as I dont think there are twenty plants worthy of note between this and the mouth of the Indus. Towards the seashore the jungle is all tamarisk and huge bushes of cactus; further on tamarisk with babul and pile, a salvadora whose leaves have a most biting taste like nasturtium. The caper bush flourishes abundantly and is now every where in blossom as is also the juwasi or camelthorn. An occasional mangoe is to be found chiefly in gardens. The pimpal, the bher, the date—palm and the tāī a tree much used for building their boats, constitute in general the shade by which the towns north of Khairpūr are surrounded while the Harmal, or wild rue is found in large patches principally around Ahmadpūr, and communicates to the whole surrounding atmosphere its strong disagreeable odour some Indian plants are common—such as the Mudar, the Nim nd the Bygum or wild Brinjal, and the Baniantree is also occasionally to found. Of cultivated plants, opium which is besty about Shikarpūr, indigo for which they are famous here, and cotton which is so indifferent as seldom to be used in any but the courser fabrics deserve mention. Jās, Juwarī and most of the Indian vetch tribe are cultivated and used as food and the sarsoon and other oil plants form also an object of culture and traffic.

"In a medical point of view I have not found much to distinguish, this from other allurial countries except that perhaps from the deficiency of vegetable mould the strong saline impregnation of the soil in many places, and the consequent general scantiness of vegetation, miasmatous diseases [illegible]be ascribed as of [illegible]ss occurrence and less malignant nature than are ordinarily met with in the delta and on the banks of inuadating streams towards the south to where there soil is more loose and arenaceous and where its surface is to a great extent covered with salt efflorescence aphthalmic affections are so common that you scarce meet a man whose eyes are not more or less inflamed. At Khairpūr where I saw on an average not fewer than 100 patients a day, this was particularly observable, and I think I have seen more instances of plerygum opacity of Couren, obstructed lachrymal gland and other affections of the Eye during the week I remained there, than a London hospital would present in several months. Cataract also (particularly in persons of advanced age) was extremely frequent and my Native assistant (Mahomed Ali) operated successfully on one in a boy 9 years of age a few days before I joined the Mission.

"As we approach Ahmidpur, the soil becomes more consistent less micaceous and more of a stiff marle composed of clay and carbonate of lime effervescing freely with acids, and yielding good crops, particularly of corn, Cotton, and indigo. In this neighbourhood also inundations take place to such an extent as to suffice without artificial irrigation for the growth of the crops. But though favorable to agriculture this exercises a decidedly deleterious effect on health, and fevers are more rife, and more productive of serious consequences in the shape of enlarged liver, spleen, and dropsy in this immediate vicinity than I have ever witnessed elsewhere some of the consequences might of course be avoided or mitigated by medical skill, but the general average of sick here is so very high (there being as I learned from an European Officer in Hakhans service generally over 200 men exempt from duty out of a battalion of 1000) that this should be taken seriously into account should it at any future time become on object of deliberation on what point towards the line of the Indus a body of troops could be advantageously encamped."

It was proposed and agreed that the best thanks of the society be given to the Gentlemen who have presented the Society with books and furnished papers.

Dr. Stevenson brought before the Meeting the subject of completing the copy of the Vedas, part of which is in the Society's Library, by means of a transcript of certain volumes in his possession and for which he has a commission from France through Mr. Prinsep of Calcutta.

It was resolved that Dr. Stevenson should be encouraged to procure the transcript, and that should there be any funds at the disposal of the Society at the close of the year, a sum should be set apart for the purpose.

The Meeting then adjourned to Wednesday the 26th July next.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM J. WEDDERBURN ESQ. TO W. C. B.

At Kossier we were fortunate enough to secure an Interpreter on reasonable terms in an Indian, who had resided for many years at Jedda, and who having apparently laid himself out service in that line happened to be there at the time of our arrival but having ventured to come unprovided in that way chiefly from not being able to meet with one in Bombay on whom I could entirely depend, I may mention for the benefit of those that follow, that good Interpreters Arabs who speak Hindostanee are to be met with both at Mocha and Jedda, who are willing to accompany Travellers as far as Alexandria, for say from forty to sixty Dollars, while very tolerable servants in other respects may be had at Kossier for five Dollars a month, Camels for crossing the desert are also to be had in any numbers there on very moderate terms—we paid a Dollar each either through the Company's Agent, or on a direct application to the Governor, who may be propitiated, if deemed advisable, by a small present in Powder, and shot, Tea, and (an odd thing) Peppermint Lozenges, which all ranks seem very fond of—We found much useful information both for our preparation and journey, in Mrs. Lushington, and a little *brochure* entitled "*Vade Mecum* for the overland journey from India to Europe" but from my own experience I would recommend no packages to be made of a larger size or heavier, and I may add or smaller or lighter—than *three dozen* Chests, for although Camels are to be met with in Egypt, especially on approaching the Nile far larger and finer than I ever saw in India, those usually offered for hire at Kossier were small and are very poor, and the trouble I had in consequence in reducing and repacking my large chests, was infinite, I may here observe that the most convenient form for Packages are the said three Dozen Chests made with hinges, and padlocks, and divided inside into partitions which both add to their strength, and are convenient for packing bottles, tins and other small articles,—and Chests make also good cases for tin boxes containing clothes, but then the Tops of the tins must be made to lift off, when the lids are opened otherwise they will have to be turned out when wanted, the most convenient tents for the desert are unquestionably Rowties with double poles, and half a dozen iron tent Pegs, as being easiest to pitch gunnies also should be sewn round the bottom to keep out the cold wind Camels are rough riding but donkies with very easy paces are to be had cheap and in abundandance at Kossier; and indeed all over Egypt—though a sixteen stone man would do well to bespeak a Horse or a Mule a month before hand, I did so and had both, as a relief to the side saddle, where there is a lady at all delicate, I would recommend a common light easy chair to be made of teakwood with a foot board and frame in front like a toujon and a hood (or pinder) of cloth and strong iron rings at the sides large enough to receive *mule* Bamboo poles of sufficient strength to carry it, for the Arabs, although they cannot carry hamal fashion, manage well enough in their own way with a man at the end of each pole, the rings behind should be placed an inch or two higher than those in front, in order to throw the chair back a little when raised, which renders the position easier, a spare pole is desirable. Eight men will be ample for the chair, if used only occasionally, but twelve will be required if not relieved, which is rather expensive, as they cost three Dollars and a half each. The distance across is a hundred miles which is an easy journey of eight stages, but as the arabs do it themselves in four, and grumble at the delay if it exceeds five days, you must carry grain for the Camels for the extra four days, but take care that they provide themselves for the other four, by taking the Mookhtiyar (or Muccadum) before the Governor, and having his special Commands laid on them to that effect' or they may, by omitting to do so, compel you when in the desert to push on whether you will or not, as by making eight marches you will be without water at two of the halting places, (any where in the desert) you must take it on with you from the preceding stage. for the Horses mules Donkies and *people*, the Camels do not need it, for which purpose you must provide yourself with skins at Kossier. Your own water you must take from India with you in small Casks or Bottles. The road across the desert is excellent and once arrived on the Nile all real difficulty fatigue and privation is at and end; and the only inconvenience you have to contend with is the dirt and Vermin in the Boats, which are nearly irremediable, but which may be palliated by flooding the Boat almost to sinking, and copious ablutions and abstersions of the Cabins and afterwards white washing them, using strong chilly (*red pepper*) water for these latter purposes and as none are procurable, or at least very rarely in Egypt you must bring a supply with you Paint would be still better, but would take too long to dry and a decided preference should be given to a new Boat or least Cabin even at some encrease of expence, as likely to be less *peopled*.', "As far as we are able to judge the [illegible] of expense between an overland [illegible] with [illegible] perfect com[illegible]fort, and a voyage round the C[illegible] inconsiderable, and rather in favor of the former while in point of enjoyment there can be no comparison." &c.

SUTTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—On the perusal of your remarks a few weeks ago on the subject of Mr. Erskine's address to the Tributary Chiefs of Kattewar for the abolition of Suttee, and upon the expediency of a similar injunction on the part of the British Government to the Rajah of Sattara, which observations had been called forth by the circumstance of a Suttee having actually been committed before the very eyes of the British representative, at Mowlee, a quarter of a mile distant from the Residency, a short time since it struck me as extraordinary that such a proceeding was still tolerated in the territories of a Prince, who had been placed on his last Throne by that very power who effected the *total* abolition of that atrocity over its entire territories by *one* simple order of the head of the Government. Not being in the state secrets, Mr. Editor I was obliged to content myself with conjecture, so I concluded that when the Rajah was placed on his musnud by the British Government, some understanding must have been entered into that this rite was to be respected. This I could hardly believe either, as Mr. Elphinstone, although I believe not an advocate for the extinction of Suttee by a peremptory fiat on the part of Government, was not a likely person to lend his assistance towards legaliging the custom—I then supposed that from the treaty executed on the Rajah's installation, the British Government did not consider itself authorized to interfere further than by persuasion. If so, I have no doubt that the Bombay Government has at least called upon the Resident at that pigmy Court to use his influence and the name of the Government to persuade the Rajah to use his influence and issue his commands for the abolition of this horrid and now illegal rite among his subjects. Supposing this therefore for the honor of Government, the deduction is that the Rajah either is not disposed or not able *to effect* the abolition of Suttee within his jurisdiction. If the latter, the inference I think is that he is unfit to rule, if the former, I suppose we must say the case is hopeless.—But Mr. Editor; I have been lately informed by a friend of mine in the Civil Service who was once on the Residents, Staff at Sattara, that by the Treaty with His Highness—The Rajah is bound to conduct the affairs of his Government in *subordinate co-operation* with the British Government. Can this really be the case, and Suttee still in existence? If so, the British Government is *co-operating in Murder*. I believe since the Deluge of blood at Ahmednugger in February 1835, where five helpless women were forcibly burnt by night to appease the manes of their deceased tyrant Lord, Suttee in the Mylee Caunta has been put an end to by the orders of Government. Indeed it would have been extraordinary had it not been so, for if we have the right and the power to punish gang-robbery theft, arson and the like we have surely the same right and power to punish the commission of such deeds of horror.

How long is the state of Satara to continue an exception to the humane and enlightened policy of the British Government towards other petty *Subordinate* States and Chiefs?

If you or any of your Correspondents could enlighten me on this subject, as well as the community in general, it would greatly oblige. Your, &c.

ONE OF THE UNENLIGHTENED,

Guzerat, June, 25th, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR.—I shall feel much obliged if you or any of your readers, would have the goodness to answer the following question impartially through your Column vizt.

Are the Company's Officers, either Army or Navy, eligible as Members of the United Service Club, or the Junior United Service Club.

Colaba, 28th June, 1837. A. L.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—It has afforded considerable amusement to myself and others (whom circumstances have made acquainted with the subject) to observe the cool confidence of your numerous correspondents, respecting the abolition of Transit and Town duties. They set at ease on their tall stools, with a well arranged green Table before them, and lay down the Law, good comfortable souls, that Government have only to say the word, and it is done, whereas, Mr. Editor, the youngest Assistant who has undergone, a season or two's Sunning in the inland Districts, knows, that among our scattered, and divided territories In Goojeerat, the favoured Dukhun, and especially the Southern Maratha Country, almost as many "Jackat" Stations, and, considerably more arbitrary exactions are met with, in passing thro' the intersecting possession of Native States, or others who have somehow acquired the privilege of collecting duties, than in our own Territories,

Now Mr. Editor would these impatient improvers recommend, that our transit duties should be radically rooted out, and those greater abominations suffered to remain unrestrained, or unregulated? or what mode would they propose for reconciling the interests of the different parties? the most simple would questionless be to sacrifice all, on the altar of improvement, but as the march of mind may not have convinced, all those people, that this would be for their advantage, the majority may be expected to demur, or peremptorily to, object to such a spoliation of their rights, without compensation, and even if ever so much enlightened by your admirable, correspondents, it does not follow, that the Country, or Village, where a right of this sort exists, should be capable of sufficient improvement, to compensate for the loss of the owners receipts from Customs.

Compensation then, we may suppose will be proposed, next comes the principle, on which this is to be granted, by the superior Government, probably; Are these claimants to have a proportional share of the substitution duties, which have been settled by the same comfortable gentlemen above alluded to? and if so, how is the proportion of each to be determined?, or, if, it should be proposed to pay, a commutation for these duties direct from the Honorable John's Treasury, it will still remain to decide, on what principle these interminable negotiations are to be regulated? Is the full amount of past Collections to be at once assigned? and the superior Government alone burthened with a charge, incurred, equally for the benefit of all, without being allowed to participate in the improvements which may be expected to follow.

These and many other difficulties beset the reform which your correspondents are so clamorous for, perhaps some of them may be able to point out remedies, and if they can do so effectually, they will render an important service to the cause they appear so anxious to promote. Our minor, but rising Presidency already suffers, (in larger Establishments, and heavier charges,) for the scattered, and divided situation of our Territory, our Rulers have been called extravagant, (yea and by those princes of the East, Bengalies, who only looked results, but knew nothing of the causes, and now we are likely to endure much, from the difficulties I have hinted at, as obstructing the reform of our Transit Customs, but time, and industry may do wonders, let us not despair, the advantages of connected possessions, are all in favor of Bengal, as well as having a Supreme Government on the spot, they drink at the fountain head, we have our's doled out to us at second hand. Your's, &c.

A SUN DRIED MOFUSSULITE.

Table of Rain, and Evaporation at Dapooree for the Month of June, 1837.

Date	Rain	Evaporation.	Date.	Rain.	Evaporation.
1..	0..10	10	16..	1..50	8
2..	0.. 0	14	17..	0.. 0	9
3..	0.. 0	12	18..	0.. 0	12
4..	0.. 0	23	19..	0.. 0	12
5..	0.. 0	18	20..	0.. 0	15
6..	0.. 0	16	21..	0..49	13
7..	0.. 0	17	22..	0..36	18
8..	0.. 6	21	23..	1..13	8
9..	0.. 0	19	24..	0..59	10
10..	0.. 0	17	25..	2..72	5
11..	0.. 0	20	26..	0..49	11
12..	0.. 0	14	27..	1.. 7	15
13..	0..17	20	28..	0.. 0	9
14..	0..59	12	29..	0.. 7	8
15..	3..39	9	30..	0..59	9

Total of Rain Inches..... 13..32 Cents.
Evaporation Inches..... 4..04 Cents.

On the 27th May we had a fall of Rain with much thunder and lightening.

On the 28th 29th and 30th there fell in inches 2 05
This was the quantity measured:—
Total in June..... 13..32

Total..... 15..37
A. D.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Ensn. J. McGregor, 21st Regt. N. I. from Malligaum.
Deput Asst. Commissary W. Roper, Nizams Cavalry, from Arungabad.
Brt. Capt. Brown, 16th Regt. N. I., from Panwell.

DEPARTURE.

Ensg. Rathborne, 24th N. I., to England.
Capt. Hon'ble Geo. Graves, H. M. 31st Regt., to Dapoorie.
Major Cracklow, 22d N. I., to Belgaum.
Captain Seton. Staff, to Deckan
Bt. Capt. Brown, 16th N. I., to Panwell.
Lt. and Adjutant Wemyss. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Deesa on the 27th of June, by the Rev. George Pigott B. A. Lieutenant, Henry Lavie, Adjutant 13th Regiment N. I., to Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Captain H. Haworth, Bengal Cavalry.

DEATHS.

At Khotaghery, Neilgherry Hills, on the 27th May, Cuthbert Greenhill, the youngest Son of H. H. Glass, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged fourteen months.

On the 4th instant, in Rampart-Row, William Donaldson, the infant Son of Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq., aged 2 months and 3 days.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 5th.—Ship Coll. Newall, Hajee Moolna Mahomed, Naquedah, returned back, from Sea,

Passengers,—17 Arabs, 9 Persians, and 3 Women Arabs.

Do 7th,—Ship Tweed, Robert Lawson, Master, from Liverpool, 4th April, 1837.

DEPARTURE.

July 4th.—Ship Lintin, John Gillman, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Capt. Hockin, Capt. Mordon, Lieut. Mansurgh, Ensg. Rathborne, Mr. John Murphy, Mr. John Mackenzie.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbuda, and Schooner Shannon.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Linosay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Buckinghamshire, Columbia, Slains Castle, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Carnatic, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan. Jamaica, Coll. Newall and Tweed.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Hero, Moti, chund Ammichund, Hebe, Earl of Clare, Futtat Hulbary.
ARAB SHIP.—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.
FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon. and LaPerouse.
His HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—8TH JULY, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE
Saturday	2 23	2 42
Sunday	3 0	3 19
Monday	3 38	3 58
Tuesday	4 18	4 39
Wednesday	5 2	5 27
Thursday	5 56	6 30
Friday	7 7	7 47

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	107¼	107
Second five per cent Loan	109½ @	111
Third five per cent Loan	111	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100¼	100
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100¼	100
Bills on England at 30 days sight	1 | 11½	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	1 | 10	
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	221	222
Sovereigns each	10¼	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Mary Bibby	Messrs. Edmond Bibby & Co.	9th instant	Liverpool.	
Ann	Do. DromCarter & Co.	15th ditto	China	
Slains Castle	Do. ditto	ditto	Ditto	
Lady East	Do. ditto	End of ditto	Liverpool.	
Jamaica	Do. B. & A. Hormasjee	25th ditto	China	Singapoor.
Scourfield	Do. Gisborne Menzies & Co.	25th ditto	London	
Colombia	Do. ditto	1st August	Ditto	
Malabar	Do. Remington & Co.	With dispatch.	Liverpool.	
Edinburgh	Do. McVicar Burn & Co.	In all July	China	
Carnatic	Do. Ritchie Stewart & Co.	With dispatch.	Ditto	
Child Harold	Do. McGregor Brownrigg & Co.	ditto	London	
Huddersfield	Do. G. S. King Esq.	ditto	Liverpool.	
Buckinghamshire	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee	In a day or two.	China	Singapoor

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 8th JULY, 1837.

The *Tweed* from Liverpool the 4th April, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing London papers to the 31st March.

The March Packet viâ the Red Sea, together with some of the January letters saved from the *Skimmer*, arrived here by the *Futtay Hulbury* in the 24th ultimo, but were not delivered until yesterday, on which day the Nacodah called at the Post Office to intimate that he had a box of letters from Mocha, but had not sent them on shore, as he expected them to be asked for, adding "that people generally sent for their cargo." How it came to pass that he did not make the usual report as to packets, through the Master Attendant's Office, we have not heard: but it is probable that if proper instructions had been delivered to him at Mocha, as to the nature of the packets with which he was entrusted, the delay would [illegible] occurred. We may anticipate from this instance, or rather from this repetition of neglect in the conveyance hither of Mails by the Red Sea Route, that the May Mail, at least between Suez and Mocha, may have been subjected to like careless treatment. It would in all probability have reached Suez by the 1st June.—the Clive made the passage from Mocha at this season last year in eleven days—allowing therefore fifteen days to the *Palinurus* up to this date, the inference is, that above three weeks have been occupied in conveying it *by express* from Suez to Mocha.

We learn by a letter from Poonah that an officer whose attainments have attracted much attention in the scientific world, and whose anticipations have in several instances been verified, and among others as to the storm of the 15th ult. has predicted a further like gale on the 7th or 8th of this month, and another on the 17th. At the time we are writing this (7. P. M. Friday) nothing extraordinary has occurred, and we hope we may be spared through the next four and twenty hours, and for aye, a repetition of the tornado of the 15th ultimo, the marks of which are not yet effaced throughout Bombay. The letter to which we have referred has been put in circulation here, and houses and top-masts have accordingly been set in order. We narrate this as in duty bound.

The second Criminal Sessions for this year commenced on the 5th instant before Mr. Justice Awdry: the following gentlemen were on the Grand Jury.

Bazett Doveton Esquire. FOREMEN.

Frederick Davidson Esq.	Jehangeer Framjee Nanabhoy Esq.
William Church Esq.	Janardhun Ramchunder Esq.
Thomas Cardwell Esq.	John Ross Esq.
George Smith King Esq.	John Graham Esq.
Thomas Wingate Henderson Esq.	John James Falconer Esq.
Thomas Jefferies Esq.	Charles Binny Skinner Esq.
Jehangeer Framjee Cowasjee Esq.	Harry George Gordon Esq.
Merwanjee Nowrojee Esq.	John Alexander Russell Esq.
Hormusjee Bhiccajee Esq.	John Malone McDonald Esq.
Ragoba Jewajee Esq.	John McLeod Esq.
Dhackjee Dadajee Esq	
Sumsoodeen Pallowker Esq.	

Bills have been found in eight cases of felony: but we believe there is no case of particular interest.

We give the letter of "Correspondent from Guzerat," but it is impossible to imagine that, with the knowledge now possessed by the Bombay Government of the recent proceedings as to Suttee within the Sattara Territory, a repetition or a continuance of these atrocious rites has been, or can be tolerated.

The practical suggestions of Mr. Wedderburn will, no doubt, attract the attention of all who are bound on the Egyptian Route.

The *Berenice* came into dock on Thursday. It is rumoured that great differences of opinion exist as to the extent of repairs required as to her boilers, and as to the time within whichthey may be accomplished. The Engineer sent out in the ship from Glasgow, pledges himself, we hear, to put her in complete repair in eight days: two months are marked out by the opposite party as necessary.

The question of the abolition of the Transit duties now rests we hear with the Supreme Government, which has intimated an intention of publishing immediately, and without further reference to Bombay, a draft of an act for the purpose. Time will be given after the first reading to receive objections and suggestions of improvement from Bombay.

Most of the queries of our Correspondent SUN-DRIED MOFFUSSILITE will probably be answered by this forthcoming draft, but we think he has misunderstood what has hitherto appeared in the *Courier* on this subject, as well as the views of the gentlemen who sit on tall stools, with well arranged green tables before them. The only impatience expressed, (at least in our own columns,) has been at the injustice in their not being placed upon an equal footing with the merchants of Bengal; neither do they, as we apprehend, wish that the Transit duties should be rooted out, and that the other abominations referred to by our Correspondent should be suffered to remain, on the contrary they have proposed by their petition that steps should be taken, whereby the whole of these should be abolished.

MADRAS.

MADRAS CONSERVATIVE.—JUNE 23.

MAIL COACH TO BANGALORE.—We are glad to find that the project of establishing a Mail Coach to run daily between Madras and Bangalore occupies a large share of public attention. Taken in connection with the strong desire evinced by Government to improve the means of internal communication throughout the Presidency, the plan of starting a Mail Coach is one of great importance. Large sums have been laid out on some of the great roads in the interior from which neither Government nor the Public have derived any commensurate advantage, but if on the present occasion Government are willing to complete the road and the public are ready to start a Coach, there can be little doubt that both parties will receive immediate and certain returns. Dr. Lardner says "The weight of an ordinary Mail Coach is about two tons and on a tolerably level road it travels at the rate of 10 miles and hour. At this rate the number of horses to keep it constantly at work including the spare horses indispensably necessary to be kept at the several stages is computed at the rate of a horse per mile. Assuming the distance between London and Birmingham at 100 miles, a Mail-coach running between these two places would require 100 horses making the journey to and from Birmingham daily." The vehicle which would be required for the Bangalore Mail need not probably be above one-third the weight of an English Mail Coach and allowing for the difference of climate and the interior road, it will probably require at least half the number of horses. The distance to Bangalore being about 200 miles 100 horses will probably be required, say that the carriage is fitted for two passengers to pay 60 rupees each and calculated that one goes every day up and one down, say that Government maintain the road and give 30 Rupees per day for carrying the Mail up and down, and for Banghy parcels, 25 Rupees per day up and the same down, and the proprietor of the Coach has a ready money income of 270 Rupees a day to keep three Coaches and 50 pairs of Horses. The first capital required could easily be raised in shares.

SPECTATOR.—JUNE 24.

One of our Cotemporaries has alluded to a case of cruel and illegal punishment, in which the Beach Magistrate or Magistrates (we know not by whom the commitment took place) are implicated, that calls for a strict investigation. The *New Times* mentioned on Thursday last that he understood two English Seamen had been sentenced and made to work on the roads in chains for certain of fences of which they had been convicted before the Beach Magistrates! We could hardly credit the report, but find it, on a inquiry, only too correct. These two Seamen were committed within about a week of each other, a month ago, and worked on the roads along with the Native [illegible] for a period of about a fortnight!!! It was [illegible] discovered [illegible] punishment was *illegal*.

Now let any individual person, not dead to all feelings of humanity, only call to recollection the weather we have had during the past month, the burning scorching landwinds, and then say whether, supposing an offence committed by *Europeans* for which labour on the roads was the only punishment, he would not *naturally* have sought with earnestness and diligence for some possibly available substitute? How then will every right and generous feeling rise in unsubduable indignation, when it is known that, for an offence of which two European Seamen were convicted, these unfortunate men, in defiance of all humanity and in contravention of the Law (for which latter ignoranee is a most lame and worthless excuse) were consigned by choice to labour under a burning sun on our public roads!. With skins reddened, blistered and peeling off, parched throats, and burning frames, these poor fellows were day after day, for as we have said about a fortnight, subjected to this cruel and illegal treatment. What we ask would have been the consequences, had either of these men met with a *coup de soliel* and fallen dead upon the road—under the circumstances such a fate *might* overtaken them. Let the committing Magistrates return thanks to Providence for having saved them from the fearful responsibility; and let Government be up and doing—they seem to require these multiplied instances to shew the necessity of a reform.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 10.

The question that the number of men for the sea service for the ensuing year be 33,700 was then put, after which,

Lord MAHON rose and said, that at no period of the history of Spain was it ever in such an unsatisfactory state. (Hear, hear.) He had asked the noble lord (Palmerston) one question formerly, and could never obtain an answer to it, viz.: Whether or not we were at war with Spain? The noble lord had declined to give an answer to this question, and perhaps he was hardly able to give an answer to it; for his policy had placed the country in such a position, that it was difficult to say whether we were at peace or war with that country. It was peace without tranquillity, and war without honour. He was anxious that treaties entered into with that country should be honourably kept up, but he contended that this country had no right to interfere as it had done. In the degraded state of the Spanish nation at this time, the question of a successor to the throne was of no importance to the balance of power in Europe, and it would, in his opinion, have been much better to have let the Spanish people settle the question among themselves, and not have supplied them with men and money. The noble lord, not satisfied with the provisions of the Quadruple Treaty, had caused additional articles to be inserted in it, and had taken the most unwarrantable means of interference in the affairs of that country. By the repeal of the Foreign Establishment Act, he had induced ten thousand Englishmen to join the banners of the Queen of Spain, and had thus been the cause of their suffering the utmost destitution and misery, and would very probably lead to their ultimatic destruction. He need not ask the house what different policy had formerly been pursued by England. She did not formerly assist a cause by selling stores for which they did not get thanks, and should never get any money, but this was now the proceeding adopted by the noble lord. He would ask the house whether the noble lord was justified in running the risk of a general war for such slight reasons? It had already cost this country upwards of half a million, and the only equivalent they ever received was to read in the *Madrid Gazette* twice a-week at least, that every one of the Carlists was annihilated. (A laugh.) A friend of his had calculated the number of Carlists who had been upon different occasions represented to have been destroyed, and he found that the number was 339,129, and as the whole Carlist army was only calculated to consist of 30,000, it therefore followed that every Carlist soldier had been killed ten times over. (Laughter.) From a statement of Count Molè, it appeared that Lord Palmerston had invited the French to co operate with him in landing troops in Spain, and had offered to France the choice of what description of co-operation she should adopt. He could not help expressing his most unqualified condemnation of such a proceeding. It had always been the feeling of the government of this country, no matter how it was composed, to prevent the French from occupying any portion of Spain or Italy, but now, thanks to the policy of the noble lord. they had a French garrison at Ancona, and a proposition to have another in Spain. If the Right Honourable Baronet, the Member of Tamworth, or the Duke of Wellington, had failed to act up to the provisions of the Quadruple Treaty, the noble lord would have complained, and had they not a right to complain when the noble lord went beyond those provisions? He now came to the considerated of the enormous sums of money which had been spent by this country in the course of the assistance which had beeu rendered to the Queen of Spain. He found that no less a sum this £540,000 had been expended, and although than large sum had been spent, the belligerent parties were in much the same condition as they were before this country first interfered. He could not help expressing his opinion that this was not the whole amount which had been expended, but that on the contrary, when the whole of the accounts were fully made out, that it would be found that a much larger sum had been expended. He thought the house were entitled to full information as to how far the noble lord meant to go, in the assistance he rendered to that country, and whether the expense was still to go on increasing. He should like to ask the noble Lord whether, after having made all the sacrifices they had, the influence of the British Government was at all increased at the Court of Madrid. He was afraid that the contrary was notoriously the case, and that the British Government had little or no influence at the Court of Madrid. The British merchants at Alicant had made a representation to the noble lord, in which they complained that they were ill-treated by Spain with impunity, and that they could not obtain any redress, and at the same time stated that the French and American subjects obtained immediate redress. If all their expenditure had obtained no commercial advantage to this country, could it be said that it had advanced the cause of liberty. Could supporting a Government which murdered its prisoners and defrauded its creditors be considered as advancing the cause of liberty, or anything else than a gross perversion of the name of liberty. He hoped the noble lord would pause before took any further steps to destroy the privileges of the Biscayans, which had been guaranteed to them by the most solemn compasts and obligations. Some attempts had been made to show that they were indifferent to these privileges, but it was notorious that this was not the case, and that they were determined to defend those privileges, but it was notorious that this was not the case, and that they were determined to defend those privileges to the last. By many treaties these privileges had all been acknowledged, and they had been exercised upon several occasions. The House would also recollect that at the time when the Spanish nation intended to make war upon the South American colonies, that the Biscayans asserted one of the privileges which permitted them to furnish a sum of money instead of troops, and their privilege was allowed by the then Government of Spain. He thought they should be doing a very great injustice to these ragged mountaineers if they did not interfere to prevent them from being deprived [illegible] and ancient and undoubted [illegible]. He disliked the interference with the affairs of Spain in any shape, but he felt still greater dislike to the interference which had been made with the rights of the Biscayans. He had regarded the question quite distinct from the claims of Don Carlos, for let Don Carlos be what he might, a monster, an agent of the Inquisition, or any thing else, it did not at all affect the arguments he had adduced. He looked at the question merely as affecting the honour and interests of this country, and the pacification of Spain. That would, however, in his opinion, never be attained until foreign aid was removed from that country, and the Spanish nation was left to settle its own disputes. He thought he had made out a strong case against the noble lord, and he felt satisfied that the country agreed with him in opinion. He had felt it his duty to bring the question before the house, to request their serious attention to a subject which, in his opinion, affected the name of England and the happiness of Spain.

Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSSON said that, although he differed with the noble lord in almost every proposition he had advanced, yet he could not help bearing testimony to the fair and candid manner in which the noble lord had made the statement. In his opinion the Government had been perfectly justified in the course it had pursued with reference to that country. If the House recollected the circumstances of the case, they would find that after the death of Ferdinand, Queen Isabella came to the throne by the acclamation of the Spanish people and the approbation of the Cortes, and under the sanction of an ancient law of the kingdom, which had only been set aside for French purposes, Don Carlos was clearly a Pretender, who had no more right to the throne of Spain than any of the hon. gentlemen whom he was then addressing. The treaty was first entered into to expel Don Carlos from the Portuguese territory, and it had the desired effect. Having acknowledged the Government of the Queen of Spain, they did what they had a clear right to do, viz. enter into an alliance with Spain. The noble lord complained of the amount of assistance which had been rendered to the Spanish Government, and had said that the Government were not authorised in rendering assistance to such an extent. If they looked at the treaty they would find that the Government had pledged itself to furnish the Government of the Queen of Spain with any arms or naval stores she might require, and, if necessary, to aid her with a naval force. They had, in pursuance of this article, furnished the required and necessary assistance, and no more. The noble lord again had said that the Saniards ought to have been suffered to fight it out, but they would not have been suffered to fight it out. The Northern powers would have stepped in and have placed Don Carlos on the throne, and his whole reign would have been one of bloodshed and cruelty. He had now the utmost confidence that the faction of Don Carlos, for it was nothing but a faction, would very soon be destroyed.

Mr. Gally Knight, Mr. Feelor, Lord T. Egerton, Mr. Poulter, and Mr. Grove Price next addressed the House.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Price) had given a better review of the pamphlet than had been given by some of his friends.—The Hon. Member was right in saying that he (Lord Palmerston) did not write that pamphlet. It was a very able work, and he wished he had written it, for he should have been proud to acknowledge it. (A laugh.) The Noble Lord then controverted the arguments of Mr. Price as to the law of succession, and contended that the majority of the Spanish nation were of opinion that the claim of Isabella was valid. That question, however, (continued Lord Palmerstone,) belonged to Spain alone. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) But be this as it might, the claim was in the same position as the right of Louis Philippe to the throne of France. The people of France, had acknowledged that Monarch, and we had no right to enter into the question of this legitimacy. In the same way, the Spanish people having acknowledged the claims of Isabella, we could not do otherwise than acknowledge them also. He believed, notwithstanding the predictions of the hon. member, that Spain had a fair chance of achieving her independence, and if she did, she might become as great a nation as she was before. The honourable gentleman, (Mr. Price,) had asserted that our alliance with France was likely to cease, but he would assure him that the parties who found these hopes upon the cessation of our alliance with this country would be exceedingly disappointed. (Immense cheering.) The alliance was not merely an alliance of the two Governments, but the two people were united in one common interest, and this being the case, there was no chance of its interruption.—(Hear, hear.) The alliance between France and England would be more durable than he seemed to expect; these two great nations would long, he confidently trusted, continue to cherish a mutual friendship, and support mutual interests. The alliance with France was an alliance between nations, not an alliance between governments. He could therefore assure the hon: and learned gentleman that his hopes, as regarded the alliance between this country and France, would turn out to be fallacious. The hon. and learned gentleman ventured to prophesy that in a few months the cause of Don Carlos would triumph—that every province of Spain would ere long be in arms to support him, and that they were now ready to rise. The hon. and learned gentleman said the very same last session, but his predictions then were not verified, and he trusted that they would turn out as fallacious now as they had done before. The hon. and learned gentleman said that Spain was now the victim of Democratic theories, and men of violent views, whose measures must end in a wild Democracy, to be succeeded, after a long series of calamities, by a monarchical government. Now, if anything could give him (Lord Palmerston more hope as to the future than another it was the calm, considerate, and moderate conduct of the present Cortes. They displayed less of violence, less of precipitancy, were more temperate, more rational, and steady in their proceedings than any body of the same kind which had hitherto assembled in Spain. They gave every reason to hope that they would continue to act wisely and prudently, and at last succeed in giving Spain a government of stability and firmness. The hon. and learned gentleman and the noble lord (Mahon) did not seem to be agreed as to causes from which the civil war now raging in Spain arose. The noble lord said that the people of Biscay took up arms in support of their *furers*, in defence of their ancient privileges; and the hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last rejected this idea, contending that the Basques rose in arms, not in defence of their privileges, but from personal attachment—from enthusiasm in the cause of Don Carlos. If, as the noble lord had said, it was a war of privileges, how happened it that the most important, the most wealthy and influential men in the Basque provinces were of the Queen's party, and refused to connect themselves with the Carlists? How happened it that, in other provinces of Spain, equally interested, and even more interested, than the Basque provinces in the maintenance of privileges—how happened it that the most intelligent and most respectable of the inhabitants were favourable to the cause of [illegible]? The fact was, these people saw very clearly that [illegible] ment by particular provinces of distinct and [illegible] leges could not possibly co-exist with the gen[illegible] interests of the state at large, and therefore the[illegible] ing to resign them for the public good, and wi[illegible] the establishment of one great, united, happy, [illegible] ful nation. They were desirous to be freed from [illegible] sion of odious privileges which kept them in a s[illegible] ration from their fellow-subjects. Such being t[illegible] feared he must look upon the Basques, in t[illegible] struggle, as fighting against and not in fav[illegible] The hon and learned gentleman spoke w[illegible] the advances which the Basques ha[illegible] made in [illegible] wealth, and prosperity of the[illegible] honesty and lo[illegible] Their hills, he said, were cultivated to the ver[illegible] commodious roads constructed through the cou[illegible] what were the causes of this prosperity? From w[illegible] did it arise? If, as the hon. and learned g[illegible] thought, it arose from the enjoyment of their boa[illegible] ties and privileges—from their *fueros* why sho[illegible] the noble lord he disinclined to see liberty a[illegible] blessings naturally connected with it extend the[illegible] the rest of Spain? Again, he would beg to as[illegible] and learned gentleman and the noble lord if [illegible] institutions were found to have conferred so m[illegible] and important benefits in the Basque provinces, [illegible] were unwilling that similar institutions should [illegible] to Ireland? (Cheers from the ministerial benc[illegible] was quite ready to commend the hon. and learn[illegible] man for the moderation of his language in su[illegible] cause to which it was very apparent he was sin[illegible] enthusiastically attached; but he could not [illegible] same praise to the noble lord (Lord Mahon.) [illegible] lord held office, as he recollected, under the la[illegible] ment, and he must, therefore say, that it was [illegible] regret he heard the general tone of the noble lo[illegible] vations upon this occasion. If the opinion n[illegible] sed by him represented those of the late gover[illegible] which he was connected, there was in his la[illegible] intimation of a preference of arbitrary and de[illegible] vernements over free states, which he would be [illegible] think the late government was disposed to act [illegible] case they should again come into power. The no[illegible] said he could not see by the terms of the treaty th[illegible] not sufficient data to direct him in coming to a[illegible] on the question, whether they were at peace or [illegible] Spain. Now the noble lord was in office for five m[illegible] der the late government; he filled a responsible [illegible] the Foreign Office The noble lord was therefore a[illegible] der this treaty. He knew that the government of th[illegible] try was liable, under the treaty, to supply warlike [illegible] support of the Queen's cause, that they were lia[illegible] called upon for assistance. It was somewhat strang[illegible] such circumstances, and he must express his won[illegible] the noble lord seemed never to have considered to wh[illegible] were bound by this treaty. They were auxiliaries [illegible] the treaty, and not principals. The noble lord ad[illegible] that the original treaty was justifiable, because at the[illegible] it was entered into a civil war was raging in Port[illegible] If the treaty was justifiable because there was civil[illegible] raging in Portugal, the same argument would justif[illegible] extension of the principle afterwards to Spain, w[illegible] civil war broke out there, alike in character to that o[illegible] tugal. The great object of the treaty was the pacif[illegible] of the Peninsula, and the expulsion, for that purpo[illegible] the two pretenders to the crown—one from Portug[illegible] other from Spain. The only difference subsequent[illegible] troduced in the treaty was, that as respected Spain [illegible] stipulated, on the part of England, that when req[illegible] to do so, naval assistance should be afforded to the Quee[illegible] The noble lord put the question, was their co-operation naval in the strict construction of the word? He should think that co-operation to be strictly naval which was under the direction of British naval officers, in command of British ships, the force under whose command was naval, that force being used to act from the ships in which they were employed, and from which they drew their subsistance. During the last war the crews and marines of ships of war were constantly employed in the same way. They had done nothing in the way of co operation for the government of Spain, which they had not a right to do, and nothing which Spain had not a perfect right to demand under the treaty. The noble lord said the suspension of the Foreign Enlistment Bill was disgraceful to the country. He (Lord Palmerston) thought it highly honourable. The course pursued by his Majesty's government towards Spain on this occasion was nothing new. It was only the course that had been pursued by England towards different countries

at different periods of her history. The noble lord would not be disposed to think lightly of the reign of Elizabeth, and yet that sovereign permitted her subjects to aid the Hugenots of France, and the Protestants of the Low Countries, and she also sent succours to the English party in Scotland. Elizabeth did this, and he thought did it wisely. So far, therefore, from the course which his Majesty's government had pursued being in any way blameable, he thought it was highly honourable to the country. The noble lord seemed to think that the British auxiliaries had not done all that they might have done since they had been sent to Spain, but the noble lord should have recollected that that force was placed in circumstances of peculiar difficulties—difficulties under which there was perhaps no example in history of any body of men having so greatly distinguished themselves as they did. A body of 8,000 men, at once placed within musket-shot of the enemy, without discipline, or for the most part the slightest experience of military affairs, and yet from the zeal, ability, and indefatigable exertions of their officers, this body of men were seen to distinguish themselves when they met the enemy. He would not venture to anticipate, as the honourable member for Sandwich had done, what their future career might be, but auguring from the past, he did not think they were likely to do less than they had done before. The noble lord had said that the conduct of the government was different now, as regarded Spain, from that which was pursued in the Peninsular war. Undoubtedly it was; but the circumstances were also different. Was there no difference between Napoleon and Don Carlos? or was there no difference between the effort required on the one occasion and the other? He should have thought that, so far from blaming the government for the narrow scale upon which they had carried on the war, the noble lord would have given them credit for the prudence and economy they had observed. The noble lord said, "If we must have war, let us have it on a wide scale." Now he (Lord Palmerston) wished to confine the war within as narrow bounds as possible. So far from feeling any regret for the co-operation which they had extended to Spain, he was convinced that that co-operation would do good, not only to Spain but to themselves. A reference had been made to what had passed in the Chamber of Deputies of France upon this subject. Now the real facts of the case were these:—In the year 1835 the French government asked if it would be expedient that France should send a large army into Spain; and the British government answered that it would not. But in the last year the English government did think that the appearance of a body of French troops advanced beyond the frontier as a cordon, two or three marches into the Spanish territory, would have a good effect, and would advance the interests of Spain and the other powers who were in co-operation with her. France, however, did not think it expedient to adopt this course, but rather chose to confine the cordon to her own frontier. The noble lord was very ready to give blame to the government for every failure, but extremely unwilling to give credit for any good results that ensued from their policy. The noble lord had said that such was the zeal of the government for revolution that the moment the revolution of La Granja broke out a naval force was sent to co-operate with the revolu- [illegible] it would be seen that the co-operating naval [illegible]ent out some months before the revolt of La [illegible] place at all. No person could see a military [illegible]as that of La Granja without the strongest de- [illegible] such a proceeding; but was it because that re- [illegible]ace that England was to break faith with the [illegible]ain? (Cheers.) Was that a reason why she [illegible]andoned by her allies? Whose fault was it [illegible]t of La Granja took place; Why, it sprung [illegible]ongation of the war. If the government of [illegible] had inspired a proper confidence no such [illegible]ave occurred. But it did not at all follow [illegible] of that revolt the Constitution of 1812 [illegible]tablished constitution of Spain. The Cor- [illegible]ecide upon what was to be the constitu- [illegible]ch no doubt they would greatly modify from [illegible]812. The noble lord had stated that the British [illegible]ent had lost all influence on the Continent even [illegible]otection of the commerce of the country, and to [illegible]his assertion he read a letter from a merchant at [illegible] and added the remostrances of our minister at [illegible]were unheeded. Now had the noble lord said this [illegible]overnment of Ferdinand, there would have been [illegible]th in it, for in that reign not only were British [illegible]s plundered in the Spanish towns, but British [illegible]re piratically seized upan the high seas, and all [illegible]on for justice was vain. He did not mean to say [illegible]e were not some abuses of a similar nature since, [illegible]ould be recollected that bad habits could not ea- [illegible]t rid of. He could, however, say that such ca- [illegible]reatly diminished, and so far from the British [illegible]t Madrid having no influence, his representations [illegible]s met with the most prompt attention; indeed, [illegible], that within a few months he had obtained for [illegible]rchants an exemption from oppressive imposts [illegible]nd letters of gratitude for this exercise of his in- [illegible]l been written by some of the first British mer- [illegible]he country. This in itself was a great advan- [illegible]was little as compared with what might be hoped [illegible]in should, as he did not doubt she would, esta- [illegible]self on free and liberal institutions. The noble [illegible] said that France and America had obtained re- [illegible] injuries done to their subjects whe.. we failed to [illegible]ut the noble lord was quite mistaken, for there [illegible] interests better protected at this moment in Spain [illegible]ish interests. But the noble lord said that we had [illegible]ce in foreign countries. If the noble lord meant [illegible]xercised no intrigue to procure the dismissal of [illegible]istry or the appointment of another, he agreed with [illegible]e lord, and he was happy so to do; and he hoped [illegible]English government would ever attempt to use so [illegible]r an influence. But if the noble lord meant a [illegible]or the English nation and character, displayed by [illegible] friendly feelings and acts of the truest kindness, [illegible]e lord might have recently seen by the public pa- [illegible]t he formed a very erroneous estimate of the value [illegible]n the English nation at this moment in foreign [illegible]ries, and especially in Spain. He should be sorry to [illegible]n English rather than a Spanish character to the [illegible]ow carried on in Spain. If the constitution was to [illegible]tablished in Spain, he wished it to be established by [illegible] herself. As to the employment of a naval force, [illegible]as exactly the sort of co-operating power that was [illegible]ast likely to interfere with the internal contentions [illegible] country, a force that would help but not control. [illegible]puted succession was a circumstance that occur- [illegible] other countries as well as Spain, and was al- [illegible] delicate matter to interfere with. Spain was a [illegible]y that must be of the greatest interest at all times to [illegible]her countries of Europe, and England did not wish [illegible]an Austrian or a French Spain, but a Spain that was purely Spanish. He did not despair of seeing Spain rich and independent: for she had already made great progress towards a free constitutional government, and they must feel that in an independent state she must be useful in maintaining the balance of power. He regretted to see that on every occasion hon. gentlemen opposite, in their political views, sympathised with arbitrary power and despotism, and looked with distaste upon every government that was free, and on those who co-operated to assert freedom. He did not say this lightly. Who were the supporters of Don Miguel to the last? And why was it [illegible]ey supported him? It was not because he was an usur- [illegible]er that they cherished him, but because he was a despot. [illegible]o also they now wished for the success of Don Carlos, [illegible]ot because he was the usurper—not because he was liv- [illegible]ing in the modest retirement of the Basque provinces, as had been said by the hon, member for Sandwich, from which retirement he issued his assassin decree—were these the reasons that his cause was cherished by gentlemen opposite? No; but because he was a despot. It had been said that the decree to which he alluded was a dead letter, but it was not so. No longer than a fortnight ago four soldiers, British subjects, who had strayed from the legion, were taken and shot in 24 hours under this sanguinary decree. He was happy however to say that the Carlist army did not partake of the sanguinary character of those who commanded them, for on this occasion he was informed the two officers who commanded at the execution of the four English soldiers were driven from the army by the execrations of their own men, and obliged to take shelter at Bayonne. It was because Spain was acquiring liberal institutions that hon. gentlemen opposite would withhold from that country either sympathy or support. He would call, then, on the people of England to look at both sides of the house. (Cheers, laughter, and Oh! oh!) Let the country look at the foreign policy of the opposite side. (Cries of Oh! oh!) Look at their opposition to freedom in every other country, and then see if they were friendly to free institutions at home. The hon. member for Sandwich said that he disapproved of the Inquisition. But was he not supporting the man who would, as he avowed, establish the Inquisition in Madrid the moment he got there? The object of his Majesty's government was to encourage the independence of a country which they felt would, in the end, be of great advantage to England. Belgium and Portugal had already established free institutions, and were advancing rapidly in the road of prosperity; and he hoped Spain would soon follow their example, and become what she ought to be, one of the greatest powers of Europe—not by revolution, but by reverting to her old institutions, which had been so long neglected, and adapting them to the modern state of society; and if any efforts of his should tend to aid so desirable an end he should feel proud at being an humble sharer in such a result.

Sir R. PEEL said, that the Noble Lord had on the present occasion pursued the same course which he had uniformly followed whenever his foreign policy was brought under consideration. (Cheers.) After having spent about three quarters of an hour in defending his own acts—after having placed one-half of the usual supporters of ministers in a comfortable state of repose without obtaining from the other half a single sympathetic cheer (cries of Oh, and Hear), he then found it necessary to disturb the somnolency of some and to excite the enthusiasm of others, by imputing to his opponents an attachment to despotism and a predilection for tyrannical principles. (Loud cheers.) As if it were necessary that a man should be a partisan of Don Carlos because he disapproved of the policy of the Noble Lord. (Hear, and laughter.) As if it we not possible to entertain a doubt of the wisdom of the Noble Lord's acts and the result of his foreign policy, without at the same time wishing to check the career of improvement in Spain, and to deprive that country of the chance of enjoying settled institutions. (Hear, hear) He (Sir R. Peel) for one disavowed all sympathy with Don Carlos. (Ironical cheers from the ministerial benches, replied to by loud cheers from the opposition.) He now only repeated the language which he had always used. After having acted in fulfilment of the quadruple treaty—after having stated that the Queen of Spain (recognised by the British government as such before the quadruple treaty (was the ally of this country, was it necessary for him to claim credit for not having engaged in recent artifices to promote the cause of her opponent? (Hear, hear.) He assured the House that he did not see any one object of British policy which could be gained by the success of Don Carlos. (Cheers from both sides of the House.) He had also stated distinctly, that he wished to see Spain enjoying liberty under such institutions as might be most congenial to the habits of her people, and best calculated by slow and progressive means to establish settled freedom. Hear.) But while entertaining these opinions, he also believed that the present ministers had by their policy, prevented the attainment of so desirable a result. By their meddling and interference—by their departure from that principle about which they had so much boasted, namely, non-intervention—by mixing themselves up with the intestine discords of the Spanish population, they had taken a course neither calculated to raise the character of England nor to secure the good-will of Spain herself, who ought to have been left to rely on her own exertions for the consolidation of her own liberty. (Hear.) The Noble Lord had from time to time explained the objects of the quadruple treaty. Had any of the objects so explained by the noble lord been fulfilled? Loud cries of Hear.) He (Sir R. Peel) would repeat what he had before declared, that that treaty, having been ratified, ought to be executed not only to the word, but to the spirit. Still, while entertainiag such an opinion, he thought it would be open to him to question the original policy of that engagement. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord said that the objects of that treaty were four or five in number. First, the increase of British commercial privileges in the Peninsula. He should like to know how far that object had beed secured? (Hear, hear.) The noble lord said that the British merchants engaged in commerce with Spain, felt perfect satisfaction at what had been done in their behalf. Upon this subject, however, the noble lord would have an opportunity, in a very short time, of giving some distinct explanation, when an hon. friend of his would bring under the notice of the house, in a separate form, and apart from all asperity of party spirit, the present state of our commerce with Spain. Did the noble lord mean to say, that setting aside the complaints of our merchants, the general policy of Spain was favourable to British interests? (Hear.) Upon how many articles of British produce was a prohibition against entering Spain imposed; and had that prohibition been mitigated since the noble lord's interference? (Hear.) Then, with regard to Portugal, did the noble lord pride himself on the success of his commercial policy there? (Cheers.) Did the noble lord mean to say that since the establishment of free institutions in Portugal, and since the triumph of the cause of Donna Maria, the trade of this country had been more favoured than heretofore? (Hear.) Was there not, on the contrary, a universal complaint on the part of British merchants trading with Portugal, that there existed in that country a spirit of hostility to the commerce of England. (Hear, hear, hear.) The noble lord had said that one of the objects of the treaty was to afford naval aid to the Peninsula, and this stipulation he regarded as one of immense advantage, because it did not commit this country to any participation in the civil and internal contests in that part of Europe. Now, in point of fact the naval aid intended by the quadruple treaty was quite of a different character from that which had been given. When that treaty was signed it was supposed that England, upon being applied to for naval assistance, would have a right to establish a blockade on the coast of the Peninsula. It was, however, afterwards discovered that no such right could be exercised, or that if any attempt were made to exercise it, other commercial powers would violate the blockade, because, under the circumstances, it was not authorised by the law of nations. Nevertheless, as he had before stated, when the treaty was signed it was anticipated that England would be able to afford naval assistance by means of a blockade. But if the Noble Lord thought it such an immense advantage that the aid afforded by England should be limited to one of a naval description, how happened it that the Foreign Englistment Act had been repealed, so far as Spain was concerned? Was it to be denied that sending 10,000 men to one of the belligerent parties there in consequence of the repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Act was in point of fact a military intervention? (Hear, hear.) By whom were the arms furnished? The Noble Lord opposite said, that the force was in the pay of Spain. It might be so nominally; but did it receive any money from the Spanish government? (Hear and laughter.) Was it equipped by Spain? or was it not, in point of fact, its equipment, furnished from England? In this way we might, to be sure, as the Noble Lord had boasted that we should, escape some of the pazards of war, but should we escape any of the inconveniences of a military intervention? (Hear, hear.) If one of the objects of the treaty was to secure the stability of the institutions, how far had that object been secured? Since the Noble Lord had begun his interference, he had had two revolutions. (Hear.) He had complimented the Queen on the wisdom and energy of her government; and he had bestowed a vast number of panegyrcis upon the *Estatuto Real*. Since then he had had a military insurrection in Spain. (Hear.) Was the Noble Lord satisfied, also, with the result of his policy in reference to Portugal? So far as his moral aid could go (cheers and laughter) the noble lord had done all that he could do to prevent the establishment of the institutions that now existed in Portugal. (Hear, hear.) What was the object of having six sail of the line moored off Lisbon? Was that naval co-operation? Was it for the purpose of protecting British merchants? If so, what a proof of the popularity of the English name in Portugal! Were they to be told that six sail of the line were required off Lisbon, not for the purpose of preventing revolution, or of interfering with the government established there, but—so great was the love and affection entertained for the British name—for the purpose of protecting the persons and property of British merchants? Cheers.) The pacification of the Peninsula was described as being another object of the treaty. Had that object been attained? Was Spain pacified? Could it be asserted that Spain was in a better condition with regard to its internal peace than when the present ministers began their system of interference? (Hear.) The noble lord opposite had spoken in terms of horror of Don Carlos, and of the application of the Durango decree to British soldiers, and he did so for the purpose of eliciting cheers against the opposition side of the house, as if the gentlemen sitting on that side defended such a proceeding. (Hear, hear.) He would put it to the noble lord, whether he would not consider it unfair if he (Sir R. Peel) entered into a detail of all the atrocities committed by the other party in Spain—if he described the murder of the mother of Cabrera, and then ask the noble lord whether that was the result of his policy, and whether he was gratified by the perpetration of such abominable atrocities? But the pacification of the Peninsula was not the only question to be considered. If by dint of a military force a temporary pacification should be established, such a result would not be conclusive as to the policy of the intervention adopted by ministers. The question was weather Spain, in consequence of that intervention would be better able to establish liberty combined with order than she would have been had she been left to rely on her own exertions for the termination of those unfortunate dissentions by which she was now distracted? The noble lord said that universal respect was felt for the British name in Spain. Did the noble lord mean to say that any disposition had been manifested to co-operate with Gen. Evans? Had there not been, on the contrary, displayed a mean jealousy of the gallant troops of England, and a reluctance to allow them to assist in the triumph of the constitutional cause, or to permit the new institutions of Spain to be established by their means? (Hear, hear.) If this were the case, there could not be a more conclusive proof that the effect of our intervention was not favourable to the establishment of a settled government. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had said that the past policy of the government had been most wise and that by confining the aid afforded to the Peninsula, to one of the noble kind, they were relieved from interference in the civil contests of the country. If that were the opinion of the noble lord, it was not the opinion of the author of the pamphlet he held in his hand, and the sentiments expressed in which were adopted by the noble lord, although he said he was not the writer of it. (Hear, and laughter.) The writer of that pamphlet, whose literary fame was so much envied by the noble lord, was distrustful of the result of "naval" co-operation, and after the admission made by the noble lord opposite, the opinion of this writer assumed great importance. The author of the pamphlet observed, that if troops were sent to Spain, to which Spanish division should be attached, and a loan guaranteed (Hear, from the opposition,) for which ample security might be given, that was all that was wanted to make Spain tranquil and England more than ever respected there. It appeared then from the pamphlet, that naval co-operatian had failed. (A cry of No.) If the noble lord opposite would consult the pamphlet, of which he wished he was the author, he would find that he (Sir R. Peel's) statement was correct. The writer of the pamphlet, after advocating the advance of a loan, and the transmission of troops to Spain continued,—"We repeat our hope that such a measure may be proposed by government to the Parliament, or by Parliament to the government, and that it may be executed with the energy and determination which should always characterise the policy of England." Doubtless the noble lord had been waiting until this loan and this military intervention should be forced on him by Parliament, (Laughter.) But should the noble lord wait longer than he had done, he would still find a reluctance on the part of parliament to take the initiative in this manner, and it therefore might shortly be expected that the noble lord would *proprio vigore*, make that proposition to parliament which parliament was unwilling to originate. If the noble lord did so, he (Sir R. Peel) might venture to assure him that the same congratulations which he had heard from the hon. member for Shaftesbury on the *curiosa felicitas* which had attended him, would again he repeated. One of the many objects in the treaty was stated to by the consolidation of our alliance with France. Judging from the contrast which the no lord's language now afforded to that which he had held on former occasions, he should conclude that that great object had not been altogether attained. The noble lord said that our alliance with France was intimate, because it was founded on mutual interests and a similarity of institutions. (Here an observation of dissent fell from Mr. Wood.) That was certainly what was stated by the noble lord opposite; but the Secretary to the Admiralty appeared to have been visited by that fit of somnolence to which he had before alluded. (Laughter) He concurred in the hope expressed by the noble lord, that the good understanding between France and this country might be intimate, and that those mutual jealousies and rivalries which long hindered a cordial union between the two countries, would daily be diminished by increasing intercourse. He looked upon a good understanding between England and France as of the first importance to the repose of the world—(Cheers);—but if it were true that our alliance with France rested on a solid foundation, it surely was not necessary to confirm it by a treaty stipulating for intervention in Spain, and it certainly did appear to him that there was strong reason to apprehend that the ratification of that treaty had not tended to strengthen the alliance. There undoubtedly was a remarkable silence in his Majesty's speech with respect to the co-operation of France, and there was also paragraph in the speech of the King of the French, which, though he dared to say was not meant to cast the slightest reflection on our policy, yet did appear to point in unqualified terms to the inexpediency of having foreign soldiers in other countries ranged under any other than their national banners. (Cheers.) It was possible that the new ministers of the French king might not be masters of all the delicay necessary for the wording of a king's speech; yet certain it was that that passage was calculated to make an unpleasant impression, and from the marked silence in that speech of the king of England, with regard to the cordial co-operation of France which had on former times been dwelt on with so much satisfaction, as well from the fact that the pamphlet of which the noble lord wished he was author spoke of the conduct of France in terms of great reprobation, he could not help suspecting that the tendency of the quadruple treaty had not been to consolidate our alliance with that country. Nevertheless he did not perceive that he had any ground of complaint against France on that head. He did not see that France had neglected any of the obligation which were imposed upon here by that treaty; and when the march of foreign troops into Spain, and the occupation of forts in that country, were proposed, (a proceeding which the noble lord might call, not co-operation—not intervention, but merely to translimitation), be (Sir R. Peel) rejoiced that it did not take place, not because he suspected the design of France, but because all experience proved that the advance of a French army into Spain, though it might tend to the temporary pacification of the country, was not likely to lead to the establishment of a good and independent government in that country. After all, the great object which should be kept in view, was the establishment in Spain of a permanent government most congenial to the habits of the great majority of the Spanish people. From his heart he wished to see a good government existing there, partaking as little of the character of despotism, and as much of the character of liberal institution, as might be suited to the genins of the people. He wished to see existing in Spain liberty combined with order. But did he think that that great object had been advanced by the engagements of the Quadruple Treaty? It was in vain to deny the fact that this principle of non-intervention, which had been the boast of the party which sat opposite to him on the ministerial benches, had been departed from. If the noble lord's account of the origin of the contention were correct. If it was for no mercenary motive those people were fighting, but they were rallying round the standard of their legitimate sovereign, it was with regret he saw the force and energy of his countrymen engaged in destroying men who were acting under such sentiments (hear, hear)—and he did not believe that from a force so engaged any ultimate good could result. If Spain be divided between two parties one composed of a few, why not leave Spain by her own internal energies to estabilsh a settled order of things? (Hear.) The noble lord had said, "See how Gomez has marched through Spain; why did no insurrectiou obstruct his progress?" But why was there no insurrection in his favour? (Hear.) Gomez must either be inspired with a vast military genius. or, which he (Sir R. Peel) could not help suspecting, there was a lurking attachment to his cause. (Hear.) But either one party greatly preponderated, or we were engaged like church wardens abating a nuisance, and we were setting ourselves up as judges of the nuisance. If so, and if we were only abating a nuisance—if, in fact, it was not a civil war, why did not Spain herself, or the party in possession of all the great towns put it down? Let the noble lord account for the phenomenon, that 10,600,000 of people cannot rise and crush 50,000. (Hear.) The hon. gentlemen had asked, how it was that with a force of 30,000 men, 318,000 had been killed. Why, because we had furnished 318,000 muskets. (Laughter.) The number of muskets we had furnished to Spain was 300,000, and it was thought but a decent compliment to be paid to us to ascribe one death to each of our muskets. (Laughter.) If Spain be divided into two equal parties, and of these two parties one cannot overcome the other but with the aid of Great Britain and France, the history of all countries, and that of Spain in particular led him to entertain the apprehension that we should never succeed in establishing permanent tranquility—that the joint exertions of France and Great Britain would not put down and sweep away the insurrectionary force, as we called it. Even suppose the government to succeed with the aid of foreign bayonets, there would not be such security for liberty and order as there would be if we did not prevent them from relying on their own energies, and had not taught them a false confidence in our interference. A government which placed its roots in the exertions of its own population, would find a greater for security and order than by the aid of foreign intervention. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELLE, Lord SANDON, Mr. VILLIERS and others followed and the vote for 35 700 men was agreed to.

COURIER,—MARCH, 27.

Public attention is strongly drawn to a coolness which has arisen between the Governments of Russia and Prussia, relative to a Treaty of Commerce between those two Powers, which has been a subject of protracted negotiation. The *Hanover Gazette* speaks of an article, emanating from the Russian Government, as putting "the relations of Russia towards Prussia on a footing of such icy coldness as is somewhat unusual between friendly Powers." The article complained of is in the *Hamburgh Correspondent*, and refers to the unfavourable impression made on the commercial public of Prussia by the Russia tariff, and reproaches Prussia with her conduct on several occasions. We do not assign great importance to the war between newspapers, but when such articles are suffered to appear in journals rigidly under the control of the censorship, we infer that the respective interests of the two countries, which are somewhat in opposition, tend to modify the family relations between the two courts, and would make Prussia, were Russian to commerce a war of aggression, rather hostile than otherwise to the Czar. In a recent number of the *Augsburgh Gazette* we trace an unpleasant feeling on the part of Austria towards Russia still more strongly pronounced. An attempt is made to demonstrate that Russia has no right whatever, either *de fure* or *de facto*, to claim the Circassian coast of the Black Sea as its possession, and consequently, no right whatever to make custom-house or sanitary regulations, the violation of which can expose the vessels of another country to be arrested and confiscated. The *Gazette* admits that since the Treaty of Adrianople, Russia considered itself as the legitimate possessor of that country, and essayed to make some establishments there, making Redoubt Kale a free port for ten years, but suppressing the privilege before the end of the period. Turkey, however, it says, could not give Russia possession of a country which it did not possess itself, any more than it could give it the dominion of the moon. Turkey could not dispose of the mountains, vallies, and coasts of the inhabitants, who would not submit to Turkey. Thus, according to the laws of nations, Russia is only in possession of Anape, Sughum Kalé, and Sadschuk Kalé, and occupies these points pretty much as the English occupy Gibaltar, without being in possession of Spain. Russia is at war with these people, and not in possession of their country. She has a right to blockade it, and instituted a blockade which was notified two years ago to the Porte, and to the diplomatic agents accredited to that Power, England, however, says the *Augsburgh Gazette*, did not acknowledge the blockade, and, for England, it exists neither *de facto* nor *de jure*. The very nature of the coast, sixty leagues in extent, with a stormy sea, and inhabited by a hostile population, does not admit of being effectively blockaded. There are only some points of it which can be closed, and those only at particular periods. In like manner the *Augsburgh Gazette* disposes of the pretext that Russia has a right to establish sanitary regulations concerning that part of the coast the violation of which would subject the *Vixen* to confiscation. Russia cannot perform the functions of a police among a hostile people. Moreover, its lines of Custom-houses are not near that part of the country, but on the southern frontiers behind

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Kouban. Thus the case appears to the German Journalist, who examines it under an European point of view, and not under an English one, perfectly clear on all points; he decides against Russia. All nations, he says, which have relations with the coasts of the Black Sea, are interested in this question and in its consequences, particularly should it lead to a rupture between Russia and England. The tenor of these observations is well worthy of the attention of those who suppose that on this question England, if a case for remonstrance have really arisen, will meet with no support. On the contrary, it is quite evident that Austria views the proceedings of Russia on this point with a jealous eye. Russia is seizing, says a German Journalist, in fact, upon the dominion of the Black Sea, while England is deliberating whether she has a right to the coasts of a nation of a poor and highland people. Nobody will say, in this case, as in all other cases, that Russia has not promptly seized an opportunity of showing boldness, and a mind determined to press forward to an end clearly marked out. She alone knows what she desires, and she is completely mistress of her own movements. Such language of the cautious and restrained Journals of Germany indicates that no inconsiderable apprehension exists in that country—and, we believe, in the Court of Austria, at the present conduct of Russia. Alarm has been excited at Vienna, lest the capture of the *Viren* should be considered only a symptom of a disorder existing in the world, of which the effects may be felt, should an accident give it a commencement, from the Ganges to the Frozen Ocean, from the Tagus to the walls of China. We beg to be understood as laying, in this article, the sentiments of a German Journalists before our readers; our only inference from it being that, if Great Britain should be compelled, of which we hope there will be no necessity, to have recourse to strong measures against Russia, on account of her conduct in the Black Sea and at the mouth of the Danube, she will find many allies.

TIMES.—MARCH, 27.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of consolidating the different departments connected with the civil administration of the army, have laid their report before his Majesty, and by his Majesty's command that report has been presented to both houses of Parliament. We shall, on examining this document, have occasion to contrast the conclusions of the commissioners with the evidence given by officers of the very highest rank and professional experience. But, first, we would express our opinion as to the real object proposed by Whiggery in advising this commission, viz., the aggrandisement of their own faction at the expense of the public interests. That loyal body the army has always been obnoxious to the Whigs since they have been in power. Nothing amidst all their humiliations and mortifications has galled the thread-bare patriots so much as the knowledge that the King's troops could never be made to do the duty of a parliamentary army in furtherance of the views of a disreputable and tyrannical majority. From the very first hour of Lord Grey's administrations of Whigs and Radicals in Parliament and out of Parliament, at public meetings and public dinners, in government papers and government pamphlets, have been loud and unceasing against retaining Lords Hill and Fitzroy Somerset in the offices which they fill so efficiently at the Horse Guards. Not a military promotion has taken place without curses loud or deep (unless, indeed, the officer promoted chanced to be connected with Whiggery). Nothing could be hoped for, we were told, till the Horse Guards was brought under the direct control of the responsible advisers of the crown. From the names appended to the report, we find that the Whig-Radical commission for consolidating the civil administration of the British army consisted of Lords Howick, Palmerston, J. Russell, Strafford, Sir J. Hobhouse, and Mr. Rice. Of these names one only—that of Lord Strafford—is that of an officer in the [redacted]. And, to show the progress made by the present government in a few years, we may mention that the first commission on the some subject, appointed in the *fourth* year of his present Majesty's reign, contained the names of the Duke of Richmond, Sir J. Kempt, and Sir R. L. Dundas, all officers of rank and experience; whereas in the *sixth* year of his Majesty's reign the name of John Lord Strafford stands alone in contradistinction with five such names as those of Howick Palmerston, J. Russell, J. Hobhouse, and T. Rice. Now, what can the four lords and one-fifth of a minister know of the question of which they have constituted themselves judges? A Secretaryship at War, a Paymastership of the Forces, are offices, to have filled which would have entitled any one of the four lords to be examined as a witness but not, we apprehend, to sit in judgment on this question. If the latter—why was not the prime contriver of the scheme, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, one Whig. Radical Secretary at War, Whig-Radical Whipper in, etc.—why was not this estimable person included in the commission? Perhaps the Right Hon. Gentleman was deemed too Radical; or his delicacy may have induced him to decline carrying out the plan of his own contrivance. In either case, he would surely have inspired as cordial a trust in the public mind as Lord Palmerston and his colleagues in the commissionership, who have shown by their recent exploits at the Ordnance-Office, and indeed in every military and naval department in which they could compromise the dignity of the King's service, the fatal consequences which must follow, should the two great arms of the national defence be intrusted to their uncontrolled direction. Having said thus much on the composition of the commission, we shall devote a separate notice to its report.

LONDON, MARCH, 18.

It has been generally circulated that their Majesties will hold their first drawing-room at the new Palace; but it is not, perhaps, as well understood that Buckingham Palace is not all adopted for state occasions. At St. James's, there is ample accommodation for 3,000 or 4,000 persons, without inconvenience; at Buckingham Palce, there is only one grand staircase, and that very narrow, with no separate entrance for the Nobility and Ambassadors, entitled to the *entree*. Buckingham Palace is certainly most magnificently furnished; but as Mr. Blore, the architect, has expended the grant for the completion of the building, application must again be made to Parliament for £4,000, to supply bells throughout the palace, as also to furnish it with gas.—(Herald.)

They write from Berlin, under date of March 10:—"The Duke of Cambridge (who set out for Schwerin last night) has, with the affability towards every body for which he is distinguished, shown in person to his son Prince George, who is gone to Hanover, several of the most remarkable institutions in our capital, accompanied by Lord Cornwallis and Baron Von Ompteda. They visited the Academy of Cadets and the new Observatory. Yesterday they dined with the Crown Prince, as did also the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. Since his Lordship has been here, many particulars are remembered of the important services which he did the Allies in his diplomatic career, particularly as English Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Crown Prince, now King of Sweden. His equipage is seen standing for hours together before the palace of the Duke of Cumberland, whose friendship and especial confidence the Marquis has constantly enjoyed."—(Globe.)

The late Dean of Bristol, Dr. Beeke, was son of the Rev. Christopher Beeke; he was born at Kingsteinton, Devonshire, Jan. 6, 1751. Dr. Beeke was the author, we believe, of several pamphlets on finance, and it has been said that the late Mr. Pitt was indebted to him for the original suggestion of an Income Tax; and Mr. Vansittart (the present Lord Bexley), it is well known, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, consulted him upon most of his financial projects, and derived much assistance from his calculations. He was a person of very extensive acquirements, and was not only an accurate scholar, an able mathematician, and a sound divine, but a good antiquary, and peculiarly well acquainted with most subjects connected with political economy. In conversation he was remarkably mild and agreeable, and very readily communicated information to all who required it. The following anecdote we know to be true:—Whilst the Dean was a Fellow of Oriel, he was a member of a club that assembled at the Angel Inn, and being there one day, waiting the arrival of his brother members, a mercantile traveller entered the room, and began a conversation with Mr. Beeke. Intent upon commerce, and forgetting perhaps that he was in an university, the traveller remarked that the opposite building (Queen's College) was a noble Exchange, and entering into details of trade, etc., was so delighted with the observations and talents of his companion, that at parting he thanked Mr. Beeke for his obliging information, adding "I clearly discover from your conversation, and the intimate knowledge you have of the subject, that you are in trade like myself—pray, Sir, may I ask if you are not in the *carpet line*?—(Oxford Herald.)

THE WEATHER.

According to astronomers, and the Almanack, the spring season commenced at twenty-three minutes past seven last Monday morning. That night the moon and stars shone with frosty brightness, and next morning the ponds and small lakes were all covered with ice. Again, the snow and the sleet came down at intervals during the day, and again at night it froze hard. On Wednesday the weather somewhat moderated; the thermometer, which on Monday and Tuesday had ranged from 30 to 33, rose to 36 at noon, but at night it dropped down below 30. On Thursday the mid-day hours were enlivened by occasional gleams of sunshine, yet the wind still continued blowing keenly and coldly from the north-east, and at night it froze as hard as ever. Yesterday was but the counterpart of Thursday, except, perhaps, it had less sun and more cold. The ponds are now generally strongly frozen over, and if the whether do but continue three days longer, we may have skating during the Easter as well as the Christmas holidays. In the country the fall of snow has been very considerable in most directions. Upon the Bath road it was lying at places on Wednesday sixteen inches deep; and a gentleman who came up yesterday from Gloucester states that between Cheltenham and Oxford the road was so heavy with snow, that for several stages the coach was obliged to be drawn by six horses. At Brighton the cold weather has been extremely severe, and the fall of snow was abundant during Tuesday night. During the night of Monday the thermometer on the Steine fell to 24, eight degrees below freezing point. At Cambridge, in the course of Thursday evening, there was a very heavy fall of snow. The thermometer, at six o'clock on the morning of Good-Friday, stood at 15, being 17 degrees below freezing point, and the greatest degree of cold registered the winter. At Glasgow, the weather this week has been very favourable, for agricultural operations, and there has been sowing, both of beans and oats. In Edinburgh, the weather still continues cold and raw, with a slight fall of snow. Notwithstanding the unpropitious nature of the weather, however, we learn that the farmer has commenced sowing in various parts of the country.—*Herald, March* 25.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 7.—I have just made an excursion hither, and cannot refrain from expressing to you how much I perceive the tonee not only of society, but even of the middle classes changed. In the time of Francis the Vienese seemed weighed down with an eternal nightmare' which was the fear of spies. They eschewed politics, like poison, all except the privileged few. Now every one talks of these subjects, even in the cases, where foreign journals are sought after; nay, they are announced in the windows as a treat. *Golignani's Messenger* has done wonders. in first exciting, then feeding, the curiosity of the Viennese, who seem bent, for the first time, in vying with their rivals of Berlin in gathering knowledge. Strange, too! the Prussian censorship and prohibition of books and journals have grown severe just at the time that those of Austria relax.

Decidedly the ideas of Kollowrath are gaining ground, not that he sets himself up as a rival to Metternich, but the mere presence of a liberal man in the council and in power has given courage to the numbers of judges, functionaries, &c. who are inclined to be liberal, and who durst not even show a symptom of such a feeling before. The courts of justice, the police itself, it beginning to feel this; and ameliorations are talked of in every branch, even in the army, where the duration of service is to be diminished from fourteen to ten years. Hungary occasions great anxiety. It is as Ireland in population, fertility, and strength, and, like Ireland, endowed with enough, of liberty to conquer all the supplement of freedom whenever it has a mind. The state of Lombardy is well known; and Austrian statesmen begin to see the necessity of knitting together the empire by other bonds than those of despotism. Railroads, and all such means of substantial union and centralisation, are the cherished projects of the court.

Three things alone drag and keep Austria true to the cause of absolutism—fear of Russia, mistrust of England and France, and an over religious feeling. The latter aims at restoring the Jesuits keeping up the convents, and making Austria the stronghold and the refuge of that grim and stained Catholic spirit now almost extinct throughout Europe, though it is still the bugbear of your Orangemen. But this is the scheme merely of some courtiers and women, to which Koltowrath, backed by the public feeling, stands strongly and decidedly opposed. He or his ideas cannot but prevail. And as the other two causes cease, England cannot fail to find once more a valuable ally in this country.—*New Liberator, March*, 25.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14,—The proceedings in the American Congress during the past week have been of a highly exciting character. They commenced on Monday, the 6th, and were continued until Saturday night.

In the commencement of the session the house passed a resolution, that all petitions relating to the subject of slavery should be laid on the table, without being read, and without farther action. To this resolution Mr. Adams was violently opposed. Slaves being considered only as property, their right of petition has never been asserted. On Monday, Mr. Adams thus addressed the Speaker:—"I hold in my hand, sir, a paper purporting to be signed by slaves; will it be in order, under the rules of the house, to prevent it?" The effect of this interrogatory upon the members of the slaveholding states was as sudden as an electric shock. It was difficult for the Speaker to obtain and preserve order. Some were for expelling, others for passing a vote of censure on him. Several resolutions were offered to the house, some with, and some without, preambles, but all declaring that he merited punishment for offering a petition from slaves praying for the abolution of slavery. After a heated debate of several hours, and when one of the resolutions was about to be passed, Mr. Adams rose and addressed the chair. (He had previously remained a tranquil listener to what was doing.) The substance of his remarks was, that he had asked whether it would be in order to present the paper; that he had not offered to present it; and that so far from its being for the abolition of slavery, it prayed for its continuence, and that he (Mr. Adams) and all the other abolitionists might be expelled from Congress.

This statement increased the fury of the southern gentlemen. They averred that their feelings in reference to this delicate question were tampered and trifled with by the member from Massachusett, (Mr. Adams,) and were now for punishing him on account of his undignified and puerile conduct. It subsequently appeared that this petition had been got up in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was signed by some free blacks, probably at the instigation of Mr. Adams' enemies, and transmitted with the view of insulting him.

The debate was continued for three days with much violence, when it assumed a perfectly geographical aspect, and so far from a vote of censure on Mr. Adams, the house passed certain resolutions, by a vote of ayes 105, noes 92, of a neutral character, but recognising his right to act as he had acted. A compromise subsequently took place, and it was resolved by an owerwhelming majority, that slaves had no right to petition, and that any attempt to present such petition would be deemed disorderly, and would be in direct violation of the constitution, and dangerous to the union of the States.

One of the New York papers contains the following article on the subject of the dispute between this country and New Granada:—"It is well known that the station at Panama, in the possession of a nation like England, would be highly important, and that either by means of a canal or a railroad a communication would be made between the two seas. The English would make of Panama a great mercantile depot, and would then be arbiters of the greater part of the commerce of the world, as they would subject to a contribution the vessels of all the nations who might wish to carry on trade between Europe, India, China, Persia, the northern and western coasts of the Pacific, New Holland, Japan, and all the islands in those seas. England has more than once shown a desire to possess the isthmus; she has now seen that two companies, one of natives of New Granada and the other of foreigners, have united to carry into effect the communication between the two seas, and that this may baffle her hopes. May not then this scuffle of the English vice-consul be a preconcerted plan to get possession of Panama, and thus establish another Gibraltar? Great events have often orinated from small beginnings. If what we have surmised be indeed the case, then all nations should look to it, and not allow the strong to oppress the weak, for if it be allowed they must expect to suffer the like in turn."—*Ibid.*

ANECDOTE OF BEAU BRUMMEL.

(*From the Naval and Military Gazette, February* 18.)

Beau Brummel dining with the Prince and the ever-amiable Mrs. ———, H. R. H., in the most good humoured way, said, "I hear they have given me the *sobriquet* of Big Ben."—"Perhaps," interrupted the lady, "they will find one for me next"—"Yes," answered the Beau, "they may call you Big Bena" Now here was combined an uncivil allusion to her *enbonpoint*, and an insinuation that, as of course, she derived the feminine termination from the particular "Ben" so impudently designated. The consequence was, that she, very properly, *boudait* the offender, and the P. remarked that, as it was disagreeable to him, he hoped B. would make his peace with her, for which an approaching party at Lady J——'s would afford an occassion. When his fair friend was about to depart, the Prince approached B. and said, "Now she is going away, do put on her shawl and hand her down." The Beau extended the shawl accordingly, but by the smallest hold of fingers imaginable, and accompanied the unwilling courtesy by a well-known arching of his eye-brows, and additional protrusion of the under jaw. At the top of the stairs he called out, the Mistress——'s carriage, laying an undue emphasis upon Mistress! The lady of course quitted his arm, and, returning to the room, informed the Prince of her having been thus wantonly insulted. It was not only H. R. H., but the whole society, that felt indignant at this outrage upon one whose conduct and qualities conferred actual respectability upon a situation never before (in this country) so sanctioned and adorned. A sharp rebuke was conveyed, and the offender pettishly returned a snuff-box he had received with the Prince's potrait on the lid, He was admitted to no access after this, —*Court Journal.*

MISCELLANEA.

PRAYER *versus* PREACHING.—The Church, in her best times, never made, as we make, the preaching of man the first object; she rested most on prayer; and as in all other cases, what she received from the authority of her first teachers, and naturally adopted by the instinct of her own pure spirit, was also most consistent with reason. Even as an instrument of christanzing man, prayer is better than preaching. Prayer requires the active exertion of our own minds—preachiag places us at our ease, to be moulded and fashioned by an outward influence. Preaching fixes our thoughts on man, prayer upon God. Preaching may make us vain, conceited, and judges of our teachers—prayer leaves us humble and contrite. We sit during the one, we kneel at the other. Preaching is precarious, and its power is in human words—prayer never can fail, and the answer to it is always at hand. Preaching is the help of ignorance—prayer the exercise of faith. Preaching may come home to our hearts—prayer takes us from our hearts into a better world and better thoughts. Preaching may bless ourselves—prayer is the means of blessing thousands.—*Quarterly Review.*

EFFECTS OF GALLANTARY TOWARDS WOMEN.—The popular taste had been also essentially affected by changes in social intercourse, rendering it more studiously and punctiliously courteous, and especially by the homage due to women under the modern laws of gallantry. Love, with the ancient poets, is often tender, sometimes virtuous but never accompanied by a sense of deference or deferiority. This elevation of the female sex, through the voluntary submission of the stronger though a remarkable fact in the philosophical history of Europe, has not, perhaps, been adequately developed. It did not originate, or at least very partially, in the Teutonic manners, from which it has sometimes been derived. The love-songs, again, and romances of Arabia, where others have sought its birth-place, display, no doubt, a good deal of that rapturous adoration which distinguishes the language of later poetry, and have, perhaps, in some measure, been the models of the Provencal Troubadours: yet this seems rather consonant to the hyperbolical character of oriental works of imagination, than to the state of manners where the usual lot of women is seclusion, if not slavery. The late editor of Warton has though it suffient to call "that reverence and adoration of the female sex which has descended to our own times the offspring of the Christian dispensation." But until it can be shown that Christianity establishes any such principle, we must look a little farther down for its origin. Without rejecting, by any means, the influence of these collateral and preparatory circumstances, we might ascribe more direct efficacy to thef avour shown towards women in succession to lands, through inheritance or dower; by the latter Roman law, and by the customs of the northern nations; to the respect which the clergy paid them (a subject which might bear to be more fully expanded;) but, above all, to the gay idleness of the nobility, consuming the interveils of peace in festive enjoyments. In whatever country the charms of high-born beauty were first admitted to grace the banquet or give brilliancy to the tournament—in whatever country the austere restraints of jealousy were most completely lain aside—in whatever country the coarser, though often more virtuous, simplicity of unpolished ages was exchanged for winning delicate artifices—in whatever country, through the influence of climate or polish, less boisterousness and temperance prevailed—it is there that we must expect find the commencement of so great a revolution in society.—*Hallam's Introduction.*

On Thursday, at Twickenham, was married W. F. Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, to Miss Cole, daughter of S. T. Cole, Esq., and Lady E. Stanley, sister of Earl Derby. Mr. Campbell, who was a widower, is eldest son of the late Col. John Campbell, who married the second daughter of John, Duke of Argyle, is brother to the Countess of Charleville, the late Countess of Uxbrige, Lady Arthur Lennox, Mrs. William Russell, and Lady Cumming Gordon. After the ceremony a *dejeuner* was given by Lady E. Cole, at her villa near Twickenham, to a party of the relatives and friends of both families.—*Post.—March*, 18.

Thursday, the remains of Lord Kingsborough arrived in Mitchelstown from Dublin for interment. On reaching Mitchelstown, the hearse, which, with a mourning coach with the immediate servants of the deceased, formed the melancholy cavalcade, the funeral being private, at the express wish of the family, proceeded to the Castle, where the remains lay for that night, and in the morning were conveyed thence, preceded by a large body of deceased's household in scarfs and hatbands, and followed by a number of gentlemen in scarfs and cypresses, the present Lord Kingsborough, the Hon. Captain King, uncle to deceased, and Mr. Webber, his brother-in-law, acting as chief mourners, to the family vault beneath the College Chapel, where they were deposited amidst the tears and lamentations of hundreds, who mourned the loss of a benefactor and a friend. The late Lord Kingsborough was imprisoned for a debt of his father, for which he had unfortunately become security, and not, as might be supposed, for his own extravagance. It is due to his memory that this fact should be generally known. All must deplore the unhappy misunderstanding and mismanagement that caused his untimely fate.—*Geeobl.—March*, 18.

According to a return of all sums of money paid into the Exchequer out of the annuity granted to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold now King of the Belgians, in continuation of the return presented to Parliament in 1834, it appears that since April 1834, there has been paid into the Exchequer £94,500.—(Courier.)—*March*, 18.

TRIUMPH OF RAILWAYS.—It was matter of some curiosity whether or not the engine could continue to work upon the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway during the continuance of the snow upon the road. The possibility of so working was fairly put to the test on the 26th ultimo, and the utility of railways demostrated in a most striking manner. In the deep cutting through the Cowran Hills the snow had drifted to the depth of four or five feet; and when the Hercules came down on Monday morning [illegible] great numbers of country people had assembled, to [illegible] would act in such an emergency, and to render [illegible] tance which might be necessary. On arriving [illegible] the engine made no bones of the matter, but d[illegible] into the drift, clearing his way through, appar[illegible] out even the slightest difficulty, the snow at th[illegible] flying over the top of the engine chimney, lik[illegible] the broken waves of a violent sea; and, not[illegible] this, and other similar obstructions, the train [illegible] from Greenhead (twenty miles) in an hour a[illegible] The trains have continued regularly to kee[illegible] whilst all communication by the common r[illegible] more or less most seriously obstructed, if [illegible] off for a time.—*Carlisle Paper.*

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway C[illegible] Committee met for the first time on Monday [illegible] Lord George Bentinck in the chair, when Mr. [illegible] K. C., commenced his address in favour of the [illegible] line, remarking on the advantages which would be [illegible] by the increased facilities for traffic between tw[illegible] largest commercial towns in Great Britain—ad[illegible] not confined to Scotland, but, by the formation of [illegible] between the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and th[illegible] Sea, extending to Ireland and the Northern parts [illegible] rope, The Learned Counsel then proceeded to [illegible] on the present means of communication between [illegible] cities, which he stated to consist of two turnpike r[illegible] a canal, which by no means afforded the requisite [illegible] modation either for passengers or merchandise.—[illegible] 24.

Saturday evening, an accident occurred to Si[illegible] Halford, the eminent physician, whilst return[illegible] the residence of the Duke of Northumberland [illegible] slightly indisposed), in the Strand. The fore[illegible] of the carriage broke, and Sir Henry was pr[illegible] head foremost against the front-window, but, fo[illegible] did not sustain any serious injury.—*Chronicle, M*[illegible]

A FOREIGN SHOPLIFTER.—A fashionably-dre[illegible] man was a few days since conveyed to Mar[illegible] street, on a charge of stealing a piece of chint[illegible] shop in Dean-street, where she had called un[illegible] tence of making a purchase. When the prison[illegible] accused of the robbery, she did not attempt to [illegible] but she took off her gold watch and gold neck[illegible] and offered to leave them until she paid for the[illegible] The prisoner was asked her name. She ref[illegible] tell it, but she wrote on a piece of paper, [illegible] Smith," a name evidently fictitious.—The [illegible] rolled her eyes about, and said, "Me Q[illegible] Greece;" but finding her clumsy attempt to co[illegible] insanity only exposed her to ridicule, she did [illegible] severe in the scheme, but maintained an obstinate [illegible] throughout the proceedings.—Mr. Dyer ordered he[illegible] remanded.—Some circumstances have since tra[illegible] relative to this woman, whose name is Julie d'[illegible] She came to England about a year and a half ago[illegible] shortly afterwards took up her abode at a respec[illegible] house in Great Portland street, and the landlady rece[illegible] from her highly respectable references. She appare[illegible] supported herself and her child—an interesting girl ab[illegible] ten years of age—by giving lessons in the French [illegible] Italian languages and music, and her conduct was [illegible] becoming in every respect, that not the least suspi[illegible] was entertained of her. It would appear, however, t[illegible] during nearly the whole of the period, she has been [illegible] rying on a regular system of plunder. When she [illegible] apprehended she refused to give any information resp[illegible] ing her connections, and her residence would never [illegible] bably have been ascertained but for the following [illegible] cumstances:—It appears that after she was given [illegible] custody, her absense from her lodging created gr[illegible] alarm, and her landlady put an advertisement in one of the newspapers, describing her appearence, dress, etc. The officer who apprehended the prisoner happened to see the advertisement, and he immediately discovered that she was the person missing from the lodging. A communication was subsequently made to her landlady on the subject, and the prisoner's child was sent to the station house, where they immediately recognised each other. The officers, having by this means ascertained the prisoner's address, proceeded to search her apartments, where they found property of every possible description, amounting to more than a cart-load.—*Atlas, March* 26.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.